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Hub Marches in Tribute; Nazis to Execute Ciano; Insurance Threat Seen

The World's Day—January 10, 1944

Boston: Parade Honors 'Unconquerable Nations'

Boston today paid tribute to the "Unconquerable Nations" of Europe and Asia as a Jordan Marsh Company and Saturday Evening Post jointly-sponsored parade in the nations' honor marched through the downtown area. [Page 2.]

Councilor John E. Kerrigan of South Boston was elected President of the Boston City Council today, leading Councilor Mattew Hanley 12 votes to 9.

Thieves broke open the safe at the Child Welfare League on Summer Street, Lynn, during the night and stole $60 in cash and six War Bonds. The League's bookkeeper had deposited $300 in the bank on Saturday.

Streets may have been icy and cars may have been dangerously close, but many Bostonians dashed after free butter when a case fell off the back of a passing truck on Nashua Street near the State Public Works Building.

Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts, announced today that he would not seek re-election, because of poor health. Dean of the New England delegation in Congress and minority leader of the House Ways and Means Committee, he is serving his 16th term in the House.

In Europe: Nazis Sentence Ciano to Execution

Count Galeazzo Ciano, son-in-law of Mussolini and former Italian Foreign Minister, has been sentenced to execution at a Nazi-sponsored "treason trial," according to the German official news agency, DNB. The report said all 19 members of the Fascist Grand Council who voted for the deposing of Mussolini had been condemned to execution, with the exception of Tullio Cianette, former Minister of Corporations.

German plans for the evacuation of Warsaw call for destruction of the former Polish capital's industries and communications, and the deportation to Germany of all Poles capable of work, the Polish underground radio has announced, in an appeal to Poles to resist such deportation.

Finland and other Nazi satellites were reported stiffening against separate peace pacts with Allies in spite of Russian advances [Page 1.]

Danish Communist leader, Victor Larsen, has been trapped and shot by German soldiers. Meanwhile, sabotage continues, with heavy explosions in the Burmeister main shipping yards of Copenhagen, according to Stockholm reports.

Washington: Insurance Threat Seen in U. S. Case

Federal regulation of insurance "destroying the sovereignty of the States in this field" would ensue from a decision of the Supreme Court that insurance companies are subject to the Sherman Anti-trust Act, according to a brief filed by the attorneys general of 34 states in a case brought by the Justice Department against 198 companies.

Congressional action to force a temporary suspension of all meat rationing was sought by Senator Thomas (R) of Idaho on the ground that a current surplus, particularly of pork, is clogging trade channels.

Conviction of George Sylvester Viereck, who was sentenced last July to serve from one to five years for violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, was affirmed by the United States Court of Appeals.

Prewar quality metal baby carriages will replace the wooden victory models on the market within six weeks, the War Production Board announced. All restrictions on the use of metals in baby carriages, pushcarts, strollers and walkers were removed.

Colored illustrations of the new ration tokens, to be put in use beginning Feb. 27, may be used in advertising and other material for public information, the OPA ruled. This is the only exception to the regulation that ration currency may be reproduced only in black and white.

Purchasers of tooth paste and other goods in collapsible metal tubes will not be required to turn in a used tube before receiving a full one after March 1, the WPB announced. Because of the higher tin salvage possible in tubes purchased more than a year ago, consumers are urged to continue turning in older tubes on a voluntary basis.

Civilians have been allocated 69 per cent of this season's supply of commercial jams, jellies, marmalade and fruit butter, announced the War Food Administration. The quantity is enough to fill consumer demands under current ration point values. The armed forces are to get 27 per cent, the remainder going to Allied nations and other foreign areas.

Walter Nash, New Zealand's Minister to the United States, returned to this country after a nine-month visit at home, his Legation in Washington announced. He arrived by plane in San Francisco.

National: Waste Paper No. 1 Critical Material

Waste paper is now the No. 1 critical material, reported the headquarters of the Victory Waste Paper Campaign in New York. Mills are working at 60 to 75 per cent capacity, in great need of more contributions, it was pointed out.

Two destroyer escorts honoring Navy pilots were launched at Newark, N. J., by Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. Those honored were Lieut. (j. g.) Franklin Rinehart and Ensign David John Roche, who were killed in action in the Pacific.

Members of the armed forces overseas may now be sent shoes ration free by friends or relatives in this country, announced the OPA office in Newark, N. J.

Gov. Earl Warren of California, who has entered the race for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, explained that he was allowing his name to be used in the May primary so that he could head the California delegation to the 1944 convention.

Far East: Hirohito Inspects Military Review

Emperor Hirohito inspected the 1944 military review of the Army and all other forces at the Yoyoki parade grounds in Tokyo, the Tokyo Radio states.

Japan's army is stronger than ever, despite its losses, warns Col. Warren J. Clear, War Department General Staff expert on Japan and former American attaché in Tokyo.

India: Enough Food Shipped to End Famine

Enough food has been shipped to Bengal to end the Indian famine, Secretary of State for India Leopold Amery said in a week-end speech. Mr. Amery admitted, however, that there was still a stiff task ahead to maintain distribution and combat the famine's after effects.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1 in Column 8.

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Cloudy and Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Cancellations Fail to Upset Labor Demand

Bay State WMC director says market still pretty tight despite ending of some war contracts.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Cancellation of war contracts has as yet had no serious effect on employment in Massachusetts, Powell M. Cabot, State War Manpower Director, reported here today. Estimating the number so far let out as around 10,000, Mr. Cabot said many of these had been re-employed, and that the labor market was still pretty tight.

Besides the shutdown of the Lowell ordnance plant, which made 7,000 idle some time ago, the chief cut in jobs has come at the Stevens Arms Company of Chicopee, Mr. Cabot said. Nearly 1,000 were laid off there.

The Watertown Arsenal shows a downtrend and a sizable decrease in employment the past year. It is not replacing workers who are drafted or leave for other reasons.

Small Concerns

In addition, there are a number of small concerns which are laying off people. Most of them have had ordnance subcontracts.

Inquiry at the Fore River Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy, the largest shipyard in New England, brought word today that it was now pretty well set with its labor needs. However, the branch shipyard at Hingham is still advertising for many different types of workers.

The largest industrial plant in Massachusetts, the River Works of the General Electric Company at West Lynn, reported its labor demand continuing on the up. "We are still looking for people and hiring them whenever we can find them, both men and women," said an official today.

"Loss of employment due to cutbacks in war contracts is not so serious, but it indicates a trend," the State War Manpower Director commented. "Up to date it has just helped other employers looking for workers.

Insurance Claims

"We have not had a sizable increase in claims for unemployment insurance. This means that in many cases other jobs were awaiting those laid off.

"While the need for labor is not so urgent as it was a few months ago, the pressure for new workers remains, particularly for male labor.

"The majority of those laid off at Lowell and Chicopee were women. Many of the men have gone to the shipyards and to Connecticut plants. Many of the women went back into their homes. They would not work in textile mills at the lower pay there, but were willing to take jobs in a war plant.

"Several new concerns are moving into Lowell to take advantage of the availability of workers there. The General Electric Company is moving in a branch, and a rubber plant is also planning to go in."

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Red Army Tightens Dnieper Noose; Allies Gain Two Miles on Rome Road; President Charts Legislative Course

Confers with leaders of Congress on issues; Annual message slated for tomorrow.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—President Roosevelt met with legislative leaders today to decide the Administration's course in the new session of Congress, not only on immediate questions of taxes, subsidies, soldiers' vote, strikes, and other matters but on the course of the whole session.

Back from three weeks' consultation with the voters, congressmen held preliminary sessions today and prepared to receive the President's annual "state of the nation" message at noon tomorrow, to be followed by the budget message Jan. 13.

The White House announced that Mr. Roosevelt will not deliver tomorrow's message in person, on advice of his physician, Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, but will make a 30-minute radio summation of it tomorrow night. The radiocast is scheduled from 9 to 9:30 p. m., on all networks.

For the past three years Mr. Roosevelt has delivered his annual message to Congress in person.

Scheduled to Confer

Leaders scheduled to consult with Mr. Roosevelt are Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Speaker Sam Rayburn, and Majority Leaders Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, from the Senate, and John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, from the House.

As Congress met, Mr. Roosevelt also informed the War and Navy Departments in identical letters that the Constitution forbids members of Congress from serving in the legislature and as active members of the armed forces at the same time, according to an interpretation by Attorney General Francis Biddle.

The implication of the letter is that congressmen who want active military service will have to resign their seats.

The second session of the 78th Congress faces a dual problem of national unity not previously encountered since the Civil War and only now occurring for the third time in American history, following Madison's re-election in the War of 1812 and Lincoln's in the Civil War. This is the necessity of fighting a great war while at the same time, under the Constitution, carrying through a presidential election.

The problem of Congress and the President is to expedite the second without interfering with the first.

Tax Issue Impelling

Problems of organization, the President's two messages, and

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Associated Press from United States Coast Guard

Marines Land at Cape Gloucester

United States Marines, wading waist deep, push a jeep ashore as they land at Cape Gloucester on the western tip of New Britain Island in the Southwest Pacific for the second big invasion operation on the island. One Coast Guard-manned landing craft is on beach at center. This is one of a series of first pictures taken on this landing operation by the Marines.

Japan Risks Heavy Loss in Borgen Bay; Filipinos Fight On to Day of Freedom

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Jan. 10—American Marines are continuing their advance northeastward from Cape Gloucester, New Britain, where they landed Dec. 26, in a drive which has thrown new light on the state of the enemy's preparedness and morale in this region.

Stiff fighting has marked the advance in the past few days as assault troops, supported by tanks and heavy artillery, pushed along the coast two miles toward the lower end of Borgen Bay.

That the Japanese are anxious to prevent the spreading out of the American beachhead and at the same time protect their own flanking positions around the bay and further up along the New Britain coast is patent in the number of extremely costly counterattacks.

Just before the week end the Japanese lost 600 men while making an effort to prevent the Marines' advance. On the next day they lost 200 more in the same futile attempt.

Attacks Called Foolhardy

But these counterattacks are by no means an indication that the enemy has amassed sufficient manpower or even heavy equipment genuinely to contest the American foothold or even to operate a slow but steady advance on the left flank of the beach sector.

It would take many weeks of reinforcement of existing enemy installations in the Borgen Bay area before it could be said that the Marine position was even moderately threatened.

While the Japanese counterattacks have been very costly in terms of manpower lost—some 2,200 enemy troops have been killed in the Gloucester campaign to date—they don't point to any real stiffening of enemy resistance. On the contrary the attacks have been foolhardy and almost suicidal.

There have been persistent reports of reckless almost suicidal drives of the Japanese against heavy machine-gun fire. Whether all these reports stand up under close scrutiny or not, there has been plenty of evidence that the defense of the Borgen Bay sector has not been the usual cool calculated one experienced by American troops in other areas of the Southwest Pacific.

Defeatist Attitude?

Instead of a determined skillful defense such as would be the course followed by fighting men convinced of victory, it has been

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Philippine Guerrillas Warned by Japanese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 10

The Japanese - controlled Manila Radio says that an offer of amnesty to armed patriots resisting the puppet regime of the Philippines will be withdrawn on Jan. 25.

The radiocast, reported to the Office of War Information, said "after that period, the Government will take drastic action to force the guerrillas to surrender."

The radiocast warning followed one issued by Lieut. Gen. Masharu Homma, who led the invasion of the Philippines. He said in Tokyo that "they had better surrender before it is too late."

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The people of the Philippine Islands have ushered in the new year with evidences of intensified resistance to the Japanese and their puppet government, despite the far-reaching efforts of President José P. Laurel to "pacify" the islands.

Laurel's New Year message to the Filipinos as reported in a Domei [Japanese news agency] dispatch made available by the Office of War Information, said:

"The Philippine people face the new year of 1944 firmly resolved to conquer their weaknesses and overcome the difficulties incident to consolidating their newly gained independence." Some of these difficulties are revealed by numerous and startling admissions of guerrilla strength in the last few weeks.

On Dec. 10 Manila Radio said in a local radiocast in the Hiligayon dialect, "It was reiterated yesterday afternoon by the Japanese authorities that American and Filipino guerrilla operations are very active and widespread."

Told Americans Not Coming

Verification of previous references to guerrilla activity in the vicinity of Manila itself was contained in two Philippine domestic radiocasts in mid-December. One told how 164 guerrillas in Cavite province, on the south side of Manila Bay, had surrendered to

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Spangler Pledges G. O. P. To Help 'Win the Peace'

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 10—Winning the peace should be made as much a national non-partisan issue in the United States as winning the war and should be taken entirely out of politics, Harrison E. Spangler, Chairman, told the Republican National Committee, which began a two-day session here today to determine the time and place of its 1944 presidential nominating convention.

The place will be Chicago and the time probably will be late June, and both of these decisions, already taken unofficially, require only formal confirmation.

Mr. Spangler, addressing members of the National Committee, together with the state chairmen and vice-chairmen, at their opening meeting today, declared that the G. O. P. was ready to see that America assumed "full responsibility" to secure the future peace.

He said that action of the Republican Postwar Advisory Council at Mackinac, Mich., made possible the "adoption of the nonpartisan Connally resolution."

Mackinac Charter

He contended that the "Mackinac Charter" was "influential" in bringing about the terms of the pact of Moscow arranged by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

He asserted the Republican Party could thus "rightfully claim that it has taken the leadership in formulating a foreign policy for the nation."

He condemned President Roosevelt and the Administration "for not affording the people any such declaration in direct and simple terms."

Most of the business of any party's National Committee is transacted outside the committee room, and on the basis of corridor conversations which have been in progress here since Jan. 8, it has to be reported that the facts of political life, as they affect the G. O. P., are somewhat different from what they appear.

Superficial party harmony is as thick as a Lake Michigan fog; it is evident in the speeches, in the handouts, in all polite remarks for the record.

Real party harmony—the kind the G. O. P. usually dispenses with a large hand—is proving to be a jarringly elusive commodity,

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Many Agree on Postwar Aims, Split on How to Attain Them

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Postwar planning is beginning to dominate the thinking of all segments of society. Over the week end labor, management, government, and private interests outlined programs. Their aims—full employment, production, consumption—coincided; their means to those ends varied.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations, defining its postwar proposals to include jobs, homes, food, clothing, medical care, schooling, social insurance, put the responsibility on the Government to see that these ends were accomplished.

The American Federation of Labor, through its President, William Green, maintained that labor and management should not depend on an outside force—even the Government—to do their job for them. To this statement Eric Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, heartily agreed. The Green-Johnston radio debate emphasized the mutual desirability of labor-management co-operation in handling postwar problems.

These two also agreed that a separate federal agency should be formed to deal with cutbacks in war production and reconversion of industry. War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, in this connection, released over the week end the Baruch plan for terminating war contracts. Mr. Byrnes ordered the plan, which limits profits on uncompleted work to 6 per cent, used by contracting offi-

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[Text on uniform method for contract termination: Page 13.]

Finland Clings to Germany; Other Satellites Stay in War

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 10—Despite Soviet successes in the past few weeks, Finnish opinion appears to be veering steadily in the direction of closer co-operation with Germany, according to the latest news reaching London.

Despite sensational reports to the contrary, a somewhat similar reaction is traceable in other satellite states.

Taking Finland first it seemed until recently that the Finns under the influence of the Leftists were trying to find out what precisely "unconditional surrender" would mean in practice.

Now, however, the Rightists are in the ascendant. The official radio has been putting out warnings by Ex-Minister of Defense Aksel Antilla against being "enticed into a separate peace."

And another war commentator wishfully explained the Russian victories as being of a Pyrrhic kind that will later enable the Germans by "a few swift strokes" to win back all they are now losing.

Hope for Better Bargain

"The longer the war lasts and the greater Russia's losses," declared this commentator," the less is the danger for Finland."

The Finnish Government's present policy appears to be based on this reasoning with the corollary that Soviet military strength will be so exhausted when the war ends that it won't want to wage an offensive campaign amid Finland's maze of lakes and forests.

Hence Finland's best course is build up its Army and conserve its resources in the hope at some later date of driving a better bargain than unconditional surrender.

Further consideration which presumably plays an important part in determining Finnish policy is that the country is dependent upon Germany for food. Negotiations for a new trade agreement are said to be about to begin and the Finns no doubt assume that they wouldn't stand much chance of getting anything if the German Government thought they were preparing to contract out of the war.

Leftists Displeased

As far as Finnish Leftists are concerned, however, signs of increasing distaste for continued co-operation with Germany are multiplying. They are voiced, for instance, in the trenchant criticism of the recent arrests and deportations to Germany of University of Oslo students.

They are continually warning compatriots in the press and on the platform of the folly of thinking that there will soon be a rift in the United Nations and that the United States is contemplating withdrawing from the war.

The latest anti-German develop-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Soviets 15 miles from Bug River border of Rumania; U.S. 'Forts' raid Sofia.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The First Ukrainian Army of General Vatutin, headed south for the Rumanian border, has driven within 15 miles of the Bug River. This river forms the eastern border of Transnistria, a Russian area awarded to Rumania by the Germans in 1941.

The northern section of the Ukrainian Army has pushed 35 miles beyond the old Polish frontier, bringing it within five miles of the railroad junction of Sarny.

A third advance by the First Army is driving southeastward at Buki, about 75 miles from the divisions headed for the Bug, and appears to be moving to link up with General Konev's Second Ukrainian Army moving westward from the Dnieper territory at Alexandrovka. At present, there is less than 75 miles between the two armies, which appear to be attempting to cut off all the German forces in the Smela Gap. This gap stretches about 80 miles back to the Dnieper at a point less than 50 miles from Kiev.

There had been strong resistance to General Konev around Alexandrovka, but the capture of the industrial center of Kirovograd 30 miles to the south relieved the pressure of the counterattacks and the salient will be in danger unless the Germans repeat their feat at Krivoi Rog and elsewhere in holding up the Russian advance until their troops are extricated.

The week end has been a time for ground-troop activity rather than for air operation, United States Flying Fortresses today, however, broke a period of relative inaction by bombing Bulgaria's capital, Sofia.

In Italy, infantry fighting enabled the Allied Fifth Army to drive ahead two miles in frontal attacks against machine-gun fire and over mine fields. The operations are difficult and costly, since artillery preparation can reach the well-fortified Germans only by direct hits. Forcing their way through defense line after defense line, the Allied forces have climbed the 900-foot Monte Porchia and the sister hill of Monte Cedro—both overlooking the German lines. Another four miles will take them to Cassino, the main German stronghold in that area.

On the eastern frontier at the Adriatic, General Leese's Eighth Army appeared to be completely stalled in snow, drifts 12 feet deep.

In the Pacific area, General MacArthur maintained his bombing operations, using the newly won airfields on Bougainville in the northern Solomons to attack Cape St. George on New Ireland, which is only about 65 miles from Rabaul, main Japanese base on New Britain. At least 10 Zeros were downed during this expedition. Another group of raiders was detached for the 18th raid against Mili atoll, a Japanese base in the Marshalls.

Meanwhile, on land in New Britain, the Marines who had landed at Cape Gloucester were pushing on two miles in the Borgen Bay area. They are meeting numerous Japanese counterattacks, but these apparently are due rather to Japanese uneasiness than to enemy confidence, since the Japanese do not appear to have sufficient troops or supplies to organize a successful attack.

Russia:

Soviet Army Nears Vinnitsa

Spearheads of Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukrainian Army plunged within 15 miles of the Bug River on Jan. 10, and neared Vin-

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Colorful Parade Serves As Prelude to Bond Drive

Boston citizens today paid tribute to the unconquerable nations of Europe as the Jordan Marsh Company and Saturday Evening Post jointly-sponsored parade through the downtown area served to remind them of the Fourth War Loan which begins on Jan. 18.

With Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault's fighter plane lads, the Rangoon Ramblers leading—as they have done many times when they were heading aerial forays from China into Japanese-occupied territory—the parade began moving this morning at 11:45 o'clock on Beacon Street at the cornor of Charles.

Preceded by the Boston police sound car announcing the advent of the parade, interspersed with War Bond slogans, the Aviation Cadet Recruiting Committee truck and mounted police headed the column. At the State House they were reviewed by Governor Saltonstall.

Governor Reviews

In the reviewing stand with the Governor were Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Maj. Gen. Kenneth Blood, U. S. A., Commanding the New England Sector, and Adjutant General William T. Keville.

Officers of the women's auxiliaries also with the Governor in the reviewing stand included Lieut. (J. G.) Mary Norton of the Spars, Lieut. Harriet Parker of the Waves, and Capts. Anne Cowan and Elizabeth Stearns of the Wacs. Assistant Attorney General James Farley represented Robert T. Bushnell. Edward R. Mitton, Chairman of the Board of Jordan Marsh Company, was also in the stand.

After the Rangoon Ramblers, riding in four jeeps, came a marching detachment of the Royal Navy, and then mechanized vehicles of the United States Army and anti-aircraft and searchlight units from Camp Edwards.

As evidence of the large Greek colony in Boston a group of Greeks in characteristic white skirts and braided jackets led the unconquerable nations group. They were followed by Greek women in the same type of costumes.

Polish Women

Polish women in their highly figured peasant dresses were next in the van, followed by a tall Hollander in the characteristic jacket and wide pantaloons leading the Netherlands group. Each national group carried its own flag alongside the American colors.

The Norwegians were represented by a group of Greater Boston women of Norwegian origin. The Czechoslovakian group was led by women dressed in the highly figured skirts and head kerchiefs. The Boston Chinese colony made an excellent showing with a large group of women and children marching.

A Free French group, carrying tricolor flags, was followed by a Belgian group. The Russians were represented by a lone woman carrying Russian War Relief banner and accompanied by a man.

Marching detachments of Women Marines, Waves and Spars made up the final units of the parade.

At City Hall the parade was reviewed by Mayor Tobin. With him in the reviewing stand were James H. Fairclough, Jr., Vice-President of Jordan Marsh Company, William J. O'Connell, City Messenger, and Charles Coyle, Secretary to the Mayor.

Marching for the 'Unconquerable' Nations

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Sees National Groups in Parade

Heading the national groups representing the "unconquered" nations of Europe and Asia were the Greeks, of which, top, Greek women are shown in characteristic dress. In the middle, Waves make a fine impression as they pass in review before the Governor: Polish women in peasant dress, bottom, represent that unconquered nation in parade.

Police Board To Investigate Taxi Situation

As Boston police continued their efforts to identify three taxicab drivers who refused to take a crippled soldier from South Station to Dorchester, Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan today revealed that the entire taxicab situation will be discussed at a police board hearing on Jan. 17.

Colonel Sullivan said that the cab licensing system is in need of overhauling and modernization, as he explained the forthcoming hearing. Reports of selling of cab licenses between individuals, he added, will be a principal subject of the hearing.

The four-man board which will conduct the session is headed by Deputy Superintendent James T. Sheehan.

At the same time Commissioner Sullivan expressed his ire over the situation reported to the police by Sergeant Rene Norman, who charged that he was forced to wait on crutches at South Station for 40 minutes last Friday before he could get a cab driver to take him to Dorchester. Three drivers, he said, flatly refused because the trip was too long.

He said that the driver who did take him to Dorchester explained that most cabmen prefer short-haul trips in town, which paid better and produced bigger tips.

Colonel Sullivan promised that if the drivers who turned down the soldier are identified, they will lose their licenses. Capt. Frank McNabb, chief of the carriage division, is investigating the case.

The soldier involved is a member of the First Division, participating in every major engagement of the Division from the invasion of North Africa, through the battles of Tunisia and Sicily to the engagement at Toria, where he suffered seven major and 22 minor wounds.

The Police Commissioner revealed that in the past few weeks he has revoked approximately 30 cab licenses for such violations as overcharging and refusing to take passengers. On the other hand, the Commissioner was emphatic in his statement that the latest incident is not "an indictment of the taxicab business as a whole."

Hard Coal Receipts Off 10 P. C. Daily From 1943

Ten per cent less hard coal is coming daily into Massachusetts at present than at a similar period last year, and at the same time the hard-coal inventory is extremely low.

The situation is bad and the outlook gloomy, according to John P. McBride, Director of the State Department of the Necessaries of Life, into whose office come all the figures concerning both shipments and stock on hand.

"What we are trying to do," Mr. McBride said today, "is to operate on 87½ per cent of the amount of coal we had last year. While production for the calendar year 1943 is down 1¼ per cent, for the coal year (April 1, 1943, to March 30, 1944) it is down 3½ per cent. This is due to cessation of production in June and again in November when strikes at the mines held everything up."

Mr. McBride said he doubted whether there was any greater degree of sunshine in the bituminous picture.

"Shipments of soft coal are down, too," he said, "the only difference there is that most of the industrial users do have large stocks of the coal on hand. But the inflow of bituminous is by no means adequate to our needs."

Mr. McBride was skeptical as to whether Harold L. Ickes, Solid Fuels Administrator, would be able to produce any relief for the situation by his recent promise to divert all hard coal from the Midwest to the Eastern States. "That diversion takes place about this time every year anyway," Mr. McBride said, "and it doesn't look to me as though it would improve matters noticeably in view of our always heavy midwinter needs."

Figures just released by Mr. McBride's office disclose that Massachusetts entered the current coal-year with an inventory of anthracite less than half of what it had on the same date the year before. Stock on hand April 1, 1942 was 485,006 tons; last April it was only 212,989 tons.

The anthracite stock in the Boston District dropped almost 50 per cent in the period between April 1 and Oct. 1, 1943, i. e. from 68,015 tons to 37,808 tons.

Maine's Assessed Valuation Shows Increase of $2,350,289

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 10—Land in Maine dipped sharply in total value, because of "stripped woodlands and abandoned farms," while buildings gained, David H. Stevens, State Tax Assessor, told the Governor and Executive Council in his annual report last week.

The land valuation decrease was over $5,000,000, while the building valuation increase was more than $7,000,000, apparently since urban buildings are "becoming more valuable because of economic conditions."

Mr. Stevens said 204,684 polls taxed by municipalities in 1943 was 14,500 less than the preceding year, due to the large number of men having joined the armed forces. However, total taxes assessed by the State's 500 municipalities in 1943 on personal property and real estate was $30,018,923, an increase of $110,000 over the previous year.

"The average rate of taxes for the entire State decreased one cent on the amount of tax assessed per $1,000 in valuation, the decrease being from $49.73 in 1942 to $49.72 in 1943," Mr. Stevens added.

Assessed valuation of the 500 municipalities increased over $2,000,000, from $601,399,995 in 1942 to $603,750,284, the report said.

The report indicated Maine contributed abundantly from its forests resources, with 670,000 cords of pulpwood cut, over 60,000,000 feet of spruce, pine and fir logs and a sharp increase in hardwood to a total of 25,000,000 board feet of logs.

Bean Crop Failure

While Maine boasted of its greatest potato crop in history as a contribution to the nation's wartime food basket in 1943, bean growers had a less cheerful story to tell. A wet harvest season and the manpower shortage resulted in loss of as high as 75 to 80 per cent of the crop, much of which is stacked in the fields now under three feet of snow.

E. O. Brown of East Vassalboro, who earned the title of "Bean King" by promoting the growing of shell beans for canning so that it constitutes a sizeable industry in Central Maine, said it was impossible to pull the beans when they were at full growth. Rain bogged down the fields most of the harvest season, and during the rare dry spells help was not available to harvest them.

Eastport on Its Feet

It was a red letter day last week for Eastport when it held inaugural ceremonies for a recently elected city council. It marked the return to local governmental control of the town's affairs supervised the past year by the State Municipal Emergency Finance Board.

Benjamin W. Ela, who for six years directed the city's affairs as commissioner for the board, was chosen City Manager and continued on at the job of running the down east city. Eastport, noted sardine-packing community and home of the suspended $37,000,000 Quoddy tidal power project, counts many red letter days during the past decade when its hopes were alternately raised and lowered with the fluctuating fortunes of the Quoddy job. Now squarely on its feet, the city is set to proceed without a power project boom.

Ludwig Scorns All Doubts That All Germany Is Guilty

Is the German nation collectively guilty? Can there be any doubt, asked Emil Ludwig, famous German author, in an interview today at the Copley Plaza Hotel. Granting a slight underground movement, he pointed out that not one church, not one university, not one club, not one group anywhere in the country had openly rebelled against Naziism.

Warning American people against softness and consequent repetition of war in the future, he said, however, that with firm and intelligent procedure, it would be possible to re-educate German people, beginning, as did Hitler and Mussolini in their teaching, with very small children. "Don't wait till they're ten years old," he said, "take them when they are only six."

History, philosophy and religion, he pointed out, are the chief influences. To prevent a repetition of the cult of revenge, he proposed setting up a committee at Geneva to supervise the future history textbook writing.

His idea is to select perhaps 20 outstanding historians, whose characters are sound, whose ideas are free from racial prejudice or nationalism, and ask each to submit a manuscript telling world history for a period of, say, 100 years, no more.

The committee of judges, representing all United Nations, would select half a dozen of the manuscripts and have them published in books which could be translated into many languages and widely distributed. That, he suggested, might be followed by a sort of Gallup poll to determine which, in the public mind, was the most acceptable.

To place such history textbooks in the schools and libraries, and to introduce German children to the poetry of their great masters such as Goethe and Schiller, who have been denied to Nazi youth, would, he felt, be a great protection against future trouble.

A year after the defeat of Naziism, he said, it would be difficult to find any German who would identify himself as a follower of it, but that should not mislead people into thinking the German character had been reformed. Even here, in the State of Massachusetts today, he added, German propaganda was at work to soften up the treatment of postwar Germany.

While lecturing yesterday at Ford Hall Forum, he reported, leaflets were being handed out to his audience, written by an American college professor, designating unconditional surrender as "cannibalistic." Such propaganda, he warned, was extremely dangerous.

C. I. O. Plans For Political Drive in N. E.

New England headquarters for the political drive of the Congress of Industrial Organizations will be set up in Boston within the next two weeks, Joseph A. Salerno, the C. I. O. political chairman for this region, announced here today. The program promises the most ambitious political effort that organized labor has ever made in this section.

The central organization, including selection of State aides for the coming campaign, will be completed within that time, Mr. Salerno forecast.

Plans for advancement of the Massachusetts organization were made at a meeting here yesterday. "It was agreed that the political captains in the Congressional districts of Massachusetts call organization meeting in the next two weeks," Sidney S. Grant, C. I. O. Legislative Agent for Massachusetts, said today.

"The C. I. O. has already given the captains a list of unions in each district. Representatives of the local unions will be asked to go back to their locals and urge them to send in lists of their membership, broken down into Congressional districts.

"The central office here will then analyze the lists to make sure that every one is a voter or registered, so as to insure the registration of every eligible voter.

"In the primaries we shall make a special effort to nominate some one acceptable to labor, and to that end we plan to get people to register for the political party in which the most suitable candidate for Congress appears."

Escort Craft to Bear Names Of Two Heroes of Guadalcanal

War Activities in New England

A Waltham man, killed in action on Guadalcanal, will be one of two war heroes to be posthumously honored at the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard on Saturday when destroyer escort vessels named after the men will be launched at a double ceremony.

The U. S. S. Daniel A. Joy will bear the name of a United States Naval Reserve Pharmacist's Mate, Second Class, a native of Waltham, who was killed by Japanese gunners while trying to aid wounded men on Guadalcanal Oct. 8, 1942. His widow will sponsor the ship.

The U. S. S. Charles J. Kimmel will be named for a United States Marine Corps Second Lieutenant of Rushsylvanai, Ohio, who was fatally wounded on Nov. 2, 1942, while leading his platoon against Japanese forces west of the Matanikau River on Guadalcanal. The ship will be sponsored by the Marine's mother, Mrs. Charles G. Kiwwel of Rushsylvania.

Both of the heroes have been posthumously awarded the Navy Cross, the Presidential Unit Citation to the First Marine Division, Reinforced, and the Purple Heart Medal. They were entitled to the American Defense Service Medal and the Asiatic-Pacific Area Campaign Medal.

WAC Rally Tickets

Free tickets for the Air Wac program scheduled for 8 p. m. Thursday in Symphony Hall, featuring Capt. Glenn Miller and Army Air Force Training Command Band, were available in Boston today.

Women qualified to become members of the Women's Army Corps may secure tickets for themselves and their escorts at First Service Command Recruiting and Induction Station, 1065 Commonwealth Ave.; Canadian National Railway Office, 186 Tremont Street; Boston Garden and the Post Office Building.

New Englanders Cited

The names of 18 New England men were among those of more than 400 officers and men of the Army's Thirteenth Air Force in the South Pacific who have been awarded air medals for combat flights against the Japanese.

Dr. George Otis Smith

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 10 (AP)—Dr. George Otis Smith of Skowhegan, who passed on here today, was Chairman of the Federal Power Commission in President Hoover's administration. He also served as Chairman of the Federal Coal Commission in 1922-23. A natural scientist many years, Mr. Smith was interested in the development of oil, power and water resources and was instrumental in the enactment of Federal oil, land and mineral leasing laws. He was appointed director of the Federal Geological Survey in 1907. Graduated in 1893 from Colby College, Waterville, Dr. Smith had been chairman of Colby's Board of Trustees several years.

Army Is Reported as Making Big Saving in Natural Rubber

More than 10,000 tons of natural rubber are being saved each month as a result of Army Ordnance conversion from natural to synthetic rubber for many operations, according to Maj. Gen. L. H. Campbell, Jr., Chief of Ordnance, Army Service Forces.

In disclosing this saving today, Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis, commanding general of the Boston Ordnance District, said that this is good news for civilians. "The Ordnance Department, Army Service Forces," General Lewis declared, "is the largest consumer of rubber in the Army. It has, therefore, keenly felt its responsibility in the matter, and is vigorously striving to conserve natural rubber, to extend the use of synthetic, and to make further improvements. In addition to its own all-out program, Ordnance is actively co-operating with the various facilities of the Government and industry which are wrestling with this same vital wartime problem."

Three test fleets of Ordnance cars, trucks, half-track vehicles and tanks are now in action, day in and day out, and from these tests valuable data is being accumulated on the use of synthetic rubber. General Campbell reports that tests include driving in deserts at 130-degree temperatures, as well as in deep mud and over all sorts of obstacles.

One thing that has been discovered in these tests is that conversion from natural to synthetic rubber appears to be more difficult with large tires than with small ones. The reason given is that synthetic rubber builds up more heat than does natural rubber. One small size of Ordnance tire is being made entirely of synthetic rubber. Other medium sizes use 70 per cent synthetic. It is felt now, too, that a satisfactory tire in the larger sizes will be built soon, using a high percentage of synthetic.

Synthetic rubber is being used in increasing quantities for tank tracks, mechanical goods items for military use, the smaller sizes of tire tubes, and flaps.

"Conversion to synthetic rubber will be increased as rapidly as tests can be completed, and as quickly as industry can handle the change," General Campbell declared.

Bottlers Expect All-Time High In Soft Drink Sales

Unless increased costs force abandonment of the traditional five-cents-a-bottle price for soft drinks, an all-time high in production of such beverages is anticipated in the early postwar period.

This prediction was made today by John J. Riley, Secretary of the American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, in a speech to members of the Eastern Soda Water Bottlers Association at a meeting at the Hotel Statler.

A permanently increased demand for soft drinks is anticipated from the nation's factories, which have recognized the value of providing refreshments to workers to increase war production, he pointed out.

"It is safe to say that the number of plants providing soft drinks for workers is twice as great as before the war, indicating an increase of perhaps 1,000,000,000 bottles annually distributed through this source.

"In addition, millions of soldiers, sailors, and other servicemen have learned to value the beverages as an aid to relaxation, as a result of the policy of the armed forces in making soft drinks available at training camps and at battle fronts overseas.

"Exports of soft drink materials to foreign countries also should gain appreciably in volume, since residents of many foreign areas have been introduced to the bottled beverages for the first time by members of the armed forces stationed abroad during the war."

CALL Curtis for LUMBER CHA 0313 BOSTON

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Brown stamps "R," "S" and "T" now valid; "U" stamps become valid Jan. 16; all expire Jan. 29.

Spare stamp No. 2 in Book 4 worth five points on purchases of fresh pork products and sausage through Jan. 15.

Brown stamps "V" will become valid Jan. 23; "W," Jan. 30, and "X," Feb. 6; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13; "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944. Stamp 30 becomes valid for five pounds on Jan. 16.

Canned Goods Today—Green stamps "D," "E," and "F" now valid through Jan. 20. Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J" became valid Jan. 1; expire Feb. 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. Period 3 coupons also good until March 14 (Class 4, small domestic usesrs, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" book holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Chinese Woman to Address Boston Teachers' Club

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Miss Mai-Mai Sze, daughter of China's former Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, will be guest speaker at the next meeting of the Boston Teachers' Club on Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 in Tremont Temple. Miss Sze returned to this country from China shortly before Pearl Harbor, having been in Chungking during all the heavy bombing of the summer of 1940. The title of her talk is "China in Focus."

Miss Sze will be introduced by the President of the Club, Miss Marion C. Gilman, who teaches English at the Charlestown High School. Miss Mildred L. Houlihan of the George T. Angell School is Program Chairman.

Boston Zonta Club

At a meeting of the Boston Zonta Club tomorrow evening, Mrs. Lucile Huntington Shoop, Copy Chief and Advertising Promotion Manager of The Christian Science Monitor, will discuss "What Your Newspaper of Tomorrow Can Do For You." Dinner will be at 6:15 o'clock at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Mrs. Peter Melville, Program Chairman and First Vice-President, will preside in the absence of Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, President. This is one of a series of talks the Club is having on "Woman, the Home, and the Family in the Postwar World."

Cushman Club Tea

Everett Marshall, Laurel Hurley, Frank Hornaday, Gloria Hope, Nina Varela, and the student chorus from "The Student Prince" will be among the guests of honor at the Charlotte Cushman Club tea tomorrow afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. Charles Edward Bacon and Mrs. John Moseley Abbot are co-chairmen. Miss Elizabeth Sheppard, Miss Jean Mayo Holmes, and Mrs. Edward M. Hodgkins will serve as ushers.

Tuesday Programs

Norwood Woman's Club—Mrs. Frederick P. Penard, Chairman of the American Home and Preservation of Antiques Committee, will present Mrs. Enid Louis Fairbairn as guest speaker at 2 p. m. in Odd Fellows' Hall, Mrs. Fairbairn will discuss the value of herbs in these days of rationed cooking. There will be a food sale in the lobby.

Braintree Garden Club—George Graves will speak on "House Plants," Masonic Temple, 2:30 p. m. Mrs. J. B. Grison will be tea hostess.

Lawrence Woman's Club — American Home Day program at Y. W. C. A., 10:30 a. m., with luncheon in Houghton Hall. Rita M. Pettengill will speak on "The Needle and I" at 11 a. m.; Louise Dyer Harris on "Hilarity Begins at Home," 2:30 p. m. Hostesses: Mrs. Carl Eidam, Jr., Mrs. Ernest P. Fuller, Mrs. Caroline S. Richards, Mrs. Norman A. Wylde. Mrs. Henry D. Grimes is President.

Quincy Women's Club—Senior and Junior members will hold a joint meeting at 8 p. m., Mrs. Arthur I. Burgess and Miss Arlene Carter, their respective presidents presiding. There will be a musical program.

Daughters of Founders and Patriots—The Massachusetts Chapter will meet at the Hotel Vendome at 2 p. m. Lawrence Thaw's color film, "Strange Gods of India," will be shown. Mrs. Harold Dean Baker is President; Mrs. Linwood L. Wilkins, Chairman of Hospitality.

Professional Women's Club — Dorothy Harding Fuller, chairman of the afternoon, will present Dr. Edwin J. Van Etten, Dean of St. John's Cathedral, who will review recent books; at the Hotel Statler, 2:30 p. m.

West Roxbury Junior Women's Club—Members will meet at the home of the Club's Honorary Advisor, Mrs. Norman H. Hastings, 25 Lorraine Street, Roslindale, at 7:45 p. m., and spend the evening making scrapbooks for Navy hospitals. Mrs. Helen DeConinck, War Relief Chairman, is in charge of the project.

D. A. R.—Senator Richard S. Bowers (R) of Brookline will speak on "Enforced World Peace" at a meeting of the Hannah Goddard Chapter at the home of Mrs. Augustine B. Conant, 1120 Beacon Street, Brookline, 2:45 p. m. Mrs. Robert Wood Coe, Regent, will preside.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy and Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and continued cold tonight; cloudy with little change in temperature Tuesday. Gentle winds tonight and Tuesday.

Southwestern Maine: Snow showers tonight and except near the coast Tuesday; not quite so cold tonight with little change in temperature Tuesday.

New Hampshire: Snow showers tonight and except near the coast Tuesday; continued cold tonight and little change in temperature Tuesday.

Vermont: Snow showers and continued cold tonight; snow showers and little change in temperature Tuesday.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Continued cold with snow showers in the Berkshires tonight; cloudy with little change in temperature Tuesday.

Rhode Island: Cloudy and continued cold tonight; cloudy with little change in temperature Tuesday.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed until 7 p. m. tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:36 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Tuesday, 13:48 a. m.; height 10.0 feet.

Anthony H. George

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10—Sir Anthony Hastings George, who passed on after falling out of a hotel window here yesterday, was British Consul General in Boston for the past 11 months.

Born in Bristol, England, Sir Anthony was decorated in 1938 with the order of Companion of St. Michael and St. George, and last spring was made a knight in that order.

He had been in the consular service of his country since 1908, when he was sent to China as student interpreter. He remained at consular posts in that country for 34 years, serving in Hankow, Nanking, Shanghai, Peking, Tsientsin, and elsewhere.

Sir Anthony was British delegate to the China Customs Tariff Commission in 1922, and was representative from China at the Coronation of King George in 1937.

He was in Shanghai at the time of Japan's Pearl Harbor coup, and with the occupation of Shanghai he was taken into custody by the Japanese. Diplomatic exchange brought about his release after eight months, and on Feb. 8, 1943, he succeeded Hugh Alexander Ford as Consul General at Boston.

Sir Anthony, who was not married, made himself exceedingly popular with Bostonians, to whom he appeared a reserved, quiet, but friendly man. He liked America and frequently declared his sympathy with American views and problems.

At the time of his passing he was in Baltimore en route to England on leave.

Fishermen Voting

Vote on the fishermen's strike was expected of the New Bedford branch of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, which went into session this morning. The proposal to make southern trips was also before the union.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Mrs. Sayward will speak on "Some McCormick Embroideries" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

John di Francesco, baritone, and Kurt Sober, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Ludlow Griscom will give a talk on "Bird Distribution, the Life Zone Concept in North America, Its Weaknesses and Fundamental Unsoundness" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Captain Meals to Speak

Capt. Frank M. Meals, of the United States Coast Guard, who holds the office of Captain of the Port of Boston, is to address members of Washington Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at the Masonic Temple, Roxbury, Jan. 13 on the work of the Coast Guard. Captain Meals commanded the Comanche, first United States vessel to arrive in Greenland after the Germans had invaded Denmark. He has been in the Coast guard service more than 30 years.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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High Court Rejects Negro Collective-Bargain Plea

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Supreme Court refused today to reconsider a decision which was challenged on the ground that it deprived Negroes of the right to select their own representatives for collective bargaining.

The vote was 8-1, with Associate Justice Wiley B. Rutledge being "of opinion that the petition should be granted, the case restored to the docket, and set for argument."

"If this interpretation of the Railway Labor Act prevails," the tribunal was told by the United Transport Service Employees, "the plight of the Negro in the interstate railway labor field is hopeless."

Reconsideration was sought of the Court's Dec. 6 decision reversing a ruling by the United States Court of appeals for the District of Columbia that 45 porters of the Saint Paul, Minn., Union Depot Company, who were excluded from one labor organization because they were Negroes, had a right to select another union to represent them.

This action left in effect a decision by the National Mediation Board that the porters were not a craft or class of employees and could not select their own representatives.

Among other actions today, the Court:

Agreed to review the conviction of Elmer Hartzel of Chicago, on a charge of violating the Espionage Act by attempting to cause "insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty in the military or naval forces of the United States." Mr. Hartzel was sentenced to five years in prison for writing and mailing pamphlets picturing the war as "a gross betrayal of the United States by the President for the benefit of the British and the Jews.

Agreed to review an order by the National Labor Relations Board directing the Franks Bros. Company of Lawrence, Mass., to bargain collectively with a labor organization (Alamgamated Clothing Workers) which no longer bore the designation of a majority of the employees.

Refused to review a decision which the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey said prevented it from accepting a settlement of State tax claims of approximately $20,000,000.

Insurance Suit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Opposing a Justice Department attempt to obtain a Supreme Court ruling that insurance companies are subject to the Sherman Anti-trust Act, 34 states asserted today that such a decision would "result inevitably in federal regulation destroying the sovereignty of the states in this field."

The attorneys general of these states filed a brief with the tribunal preparatory to oral arguments on an antitrust suit brought by the Justice Department against 198 stock fire insurance companies in the Southeast.

Virginia expressed similar views in a brief filed Jan. 7, thus making 35 states taking issue with the Federal Government.

Soldier Writers Gather Material For War History

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Soldier-historians are recording at first hand the military events of the present war for publication by the Army.

The War Department, describing the work of its new historical branch, lists three immediate objectives:

(1) Preparation of pamphlets to give convalescent wounded soldiers accounts of actions in which they took part, (2) detailed narrative accounts of individual operations and campaigns, and (3) preparation of a one or two-volume popular history of the war to be published soon after hostilities end.

The soldier-historians, headed by Lieut. Col. John M. Kemper, formerly a history teacher at the U. S. Military Academy, are a branch of G-2, Military Intelligence Division. The branch was established last August by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. Its staff of both military and civilian personnel was drawn from the ranks of professional historians.

Colonel Kemper found that the job could not be done from the records available in Washington, so officers and men were sent to the various theaters to gather data at first hand. Colonel Kemper first tested the idea by going to the Aleutians and accompanying the Kiska operations. A final objective is an official history in several volumes.

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Georgia Servicemen May Vote

Associated Press

Governor Signs Soldier-Vote Bill

As three soldiers watch, Gov. Ellis Arnall signs a soldier-vote bill passed by the Georgia Legislature in special session. Georgia thus became the first State to settle the widely discussed issue, via special assembly, since agitation on the subject began in Congress. The servicemen are (left to right): Private William Privratsky of Chicago, Staff Sergeant Woodrow Wilson Tucker of Hapeville, Ga., and Private Osborn Foster of Hiawassee, Ga.

U. S. Rotates Troops With Long Service

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The War Department said Jan. 8 that under its policy of rotating combat troops soldiers in Alaska and the Caribbean areas with more than two years of overseas service will, "under ordinary conditions," be returned to the United States.

In the North African theater, certain numbers of those with more than 18 months overseas service also will be returned, the Department said.

The Department, after an analysis of conditions in the South and Southwest Pacific, has about completed plans for rotation of personnel, in those areas, with the possibility that the first of the soldiers will return in the spring.

There has been a "continuing study" of the possibilities of the rotation of personnel, the Department said. Until recently, available shipping space has complicated plans but this shortage is being overcome, the Department added.

Hershey: Youth-Draft Order Won't Long Delay Dads' Call

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Selective service has announced a drastic curb on occupational deferments for registrants 18 through 21 years old—a move expected to make at least 115,000 more nonfathers eligible for military service.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, said many in this group likely will be rejected for physical reasons, and cautioned against assuming that the order, effective Feb. 1, will delay long the drafting of prewar fathers.

The 405,680 farm workers in the 18-21 age group (397,800 of them nonfathers) are not affected, and a registrant with an industrial deferment may retain it if his State Selective Service Director authorizes the exception.

Aside from these exceptions, occupational deferments no longer will be granted to registrants under 22, even if they have critical skills, or are fathers. Deferments in effect Feb. 1 will be allowed to run their course, but will not be renewed.

Student deferments are sharply curtailed by the order, though a limited number of college students taking natural scientific or professional work are exempted.

Since the order applies to fathers under 22 with occupational skills will be called before older nonfathers with occupational skills. General Hershey declared the older men can be assumed to be more valuable. He estimated that there are only 1,000 or 11,000 prewar fathers under 22 years old.

At a press conference General Hershey said the order was occasioned because the armed forces need more men and not because of an easing of the manpower situation in industry.

Asked whether the order will be extended to the 22-25 age group later, General Hershey said that it "all depends on the demands for men." Of approximately 100,000 youths who become 18 years old each month, he said, about 20,000 enter the armed forces voluntarily before reaching 18, about 13,000 are in agriculture, and from 25 to 26 per cent of those called for induction are rejected for physical defects, leaving only about 50,000 new 18-year-olds every month for the armed forces.

The order does not affect occupational deferments for men 22 and over, and in issuing the order to draft boards, selective service re-emphasized that in granting occupational deferments, fathers over 22 normally would be given consideration over non-fathers.

Need for Wacs Is Made Plain By Air Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 — Need for Wacs to serve with the Army Air Forces is acute, Maj. Gen. Barney M. Giles, Chief of Air Staff, N. S. Army Air Forces, declared today.

As the Allies press the offensive on all fronts, the AAF is constantly increasing the stream of combat units it is training and sending to all theaters of operation, General Giles emphasized, adding that "every available male soldier is needed for these units "while" women soldiers are needed for the hundreds of jobs which must be done behind the lines if these units are to be properly trained, equipped, supplied and maintained."

New requests for Wacs have recently come from both the European and Pacific Theaters, General Giles said.

Just before leaving for England for an inspection trip, Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, WAC Director disclosed that 3,002 Wacs are now serving overseas. The largest number are based in North Africa and Engalnd, with smaller contingents at New Delhi, India, Cairo, Egypt, and at New Caledonia.

Although, Wacs are now performing 239 different Army jobs at more than 200 Army posts, camps, stations and air bases in the Continental United States and overseas.

When U. S forces moved into Italy, a mobile detachment of WAC communications specialists followed shortly. Recently, an entire WAC company was flown in Army transports from its point of debarkation on the Mediterranean to the Allied Force Headquarters in Algiers, so urgent was the need for Wacs.

Authorized strength of the Wacs is 200,000, but the Corps had been able to recruit only 62,859 women up to Jan. 1.

Work-Safety Drive Launched by WPB

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—A National Industrial Safety Campaign was inaugurated today by the War Production Board, which disclosed that casualties in United States war plant accidents include 18,000 fatalities annually.

John M. Fewkes, head of the Industrial Health and Safety Section of the WPB Labor Production Division, was named to direct the campaign.

A national advisory committee including delegates from the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of manufacturers, and the National Safety Council will work with Mr. Fewkes.

Bureaucracy Elimination Aim of Prohibition Party

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 10 (AP)—The 1944 election program of the Prohibition Party includes winning the war as quickly as possible and eliminating the "crushing curse" of bureaucracy, says the party's presidential nominee, Claude A. Watson.

The Los Angeles attorney and minister stated these additional aims yesterday at a rally inaugurating his campaign: sponsor legislation for rehabilitation of war victims at home and abroad; lower taxes; follow "the Christian principles" long advocated by the Prohibition Party.

Belief that "sentiment against prohibition is greatly overrated and sentiment for it correspondingly underrated" was voiced by the National Party Committee Chairman, Edward E. Blake, Chicago.

In accepting the nomination for President, Mr. Watson said in part:

"Today we find the liquor power again strongly entrenched, in legal and quasi-legal partnership with government everywhere, its corrupting, demoralizing hand reaching into the far corners of the country we all so dearly love. . . .

"We had all too many saloons in the old days, but the number was almost insignificant by way of comparison with multiplying 'polite' drinking places of today. . . . .

Faulty Enforcement

"National prohibition was not repealed because of the great mass of our citizens, who made its enactment possible, had lost faith in the cause. Primarily, repeal came because of the utter and disgraceful and scandalous failure of enforcement on many fronts. The country was in the throes of a great economic depression. The people in general were disturbed and harassed. The liquor interests, as a matter of course, took advantage of the situation. . . .

"They did their utmost to discredit prohibition through promoting the bootleg racket and by any and every means at their command. And they did their utmost to discourage the weak-kneed public officials charged with the responsibility for enforcing the laws voted into the statutes by the vast majority of our people under the machinery of our American democracy. They flouted the express will of our people, our constitution and our laws. . . .

Major Parties Shackled

"Over-lapping, liberty-destroying bureaucracy is strongly enthroned in this fair land of ours, extending its tyrannical rule by leaps and bounds. The election laws of many States are designed to entrench the two major parties in power, give them a monopoly on the ballots of the people, deny minority groups the sacred right of expression in the voting places. . . .

"I submit in all earnestness and candor that neither of the old major parties is capable of correcting the evils and abuses that stalk the land. . . .

"We believe in the right of the citizen to establish the enterprise of his choice, and that government should not compete with the citizen in business. But we are utterly opposed to the establishment of monopolies of trade or wealth, which, under the guise of free enterprise, would stifle competition and make a mockery of liberty. . . .

"Our party is pledged to the strengthening and enforcement of the laws against gambling, the narcotics traffic and commercialized vice, which every wide-awake citizen knows are openly violated and nullified by the inaction of the parties in power. . . ."

McWilliams Surrenders

CHICAGO, Jan. 10 (AP)—Joseph E. McWilliams, described by the Government as the organizer of the Christian Mobilizers and publisher of "The Christian Mobilizer," surrendered today on a Washington, D. C., warrant charging him with conspiracy to aid in the establishment of a National Socialist form of government in the United States.

STEPPING STONES by JOHN THOMAS CLARK

400 Narratives

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Noble Says It's Up to Radio Industry To Take Stand on Freedom of the Air

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—"Freedom of the air as it applies to radio broadcasting is still an intangible thing—we'll have to reduce it to a set of principles as the newspapers did a long time ago."

So says Edward J. Noble, principal owner of the Blue Network.

Mr. Noble said that when he was testifying before the Federal Communications Commission last fall prior to buying the Blue Network he was asked whether he was for "freedom of the air," whether he planned to further this freedom, and many similar questions.

He was then asked to define the phrase, but he couldn't reduce his ideas to a single declaration.

"Gentlemen, perhaps you can explain the term 'freedom of the air' for me?"

But they threw up their hands, and suggested he inform himself on the topic.

Hires Research Staff

"The first thing I did when I took over my new responsibilities in the radio field," said Mr. Noble, who formerly owned an independent New York station, "was to hire a competent research staff to determine exactly what 'freedom of the air for radio' means.

"No one has been able to give me a satisfactory definition, but when I find the answer I shall make it available to everybody. I think the radio industry is now old enough to reduce its motivating principles to simple, understandable language.

"Further, I think radio is large enough and important enough to stand on its own feet and fight for its principles. It has responsibility. It has the confidence of the public. It has ipitiative.

"It has, like the newspaper industry, a broad responsibility to the public in which there is no room for partisanship.

"To reach its greatest degree of service, the forces of control, development and progress must come from within the industry.

Must Make Decisions

"The industry must, therefore, write its own definition of freedom of the air. If it is to be wholly free, radio must decide how this freedom will take shape through the integrity of the industry, acting as its own authority."

Mr. Noble modestly says he's got a lot to learn about the radio business, but then he'll say something that shows he's advanced far beyond the freshman class.

Starting out as an advertising man, Mr. Noble bought out a struggling little firm which made a candy mint with a hole in the middle of it, and boomed the product into a multi-million-dollar business.

John W. Dafoe

WINNIPEG Manitoba, Jan. 10 (AP)—John W. Dafoe, who passed on Jan. 9, was editor in chief of the Winnipeg Free Press and a newspaperman for more than 50 years.

He became editor in chief of the Winnipeg Free Press [then the Manitoba Free Press] in 1901 and the editorials he wrote for the paper played an important part in the outcome of the Federal elections of 1904 and 1908.

In 1935 he was offered a Cabinet post in the Government of Prime Minister Mackenzie King but it was not until 1937, when he accepted a post on the Royal Commission on Dominion Provincial Relations, that he ventured into public life.

From 1934 to 1936 he was President of the Canadian Institute on International Affairs and in 1937-38 he was Chairman of the Institute of Pacific Relations. He also was a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and in 1933 was appointed Chancellor of the University of Manitoba.

Forrestal Points to Need Of Many Landing Craft

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, declaring that "invasion dates have been set," asserted last night that the success of forthcoming offensives depends upon completion of a program calling for construction of 45,000 additional landing craft.

Mr. Forrestal pointed out that the Navy, with the aid of shipyards throughout the nation, already has turned out 20,000 landing craft of all types. Those craft, he said, had participated in amphibious operations at Guadalcanal, Africa, Attu, Kiska, Sicily, Salerno, and Tarawa.

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Contemporary American Paintings Shown—Marian Anderson; Segovia

Work of Untutored Artists Introduced to Providence

By Dorothy Adlow

Providence, R. I.

For its major presentation of the season, the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, is exhibiting paintings by a group of Americans. There are two supplementary solo displays of paintings by Lawrence Lebduska and Arbit Blatas.

It is doubtful whether most of the viistors are familiar with these artists. They will certainly enjoy the introduction, for Director Gordon Washburn has selected a most delightful and entertaining group of pictures which please the eye, fetch the imagination, and elicit argument. They show the flexible boundaries of art in our time, yielding especially to the gifts of self-made painters. It may even seem, if we judge from this display, that learning and guidance from without are a handicap, and that painters who pick up their brushes as a hobby accomplish more trenchant results by responding to intuitive direction.

Mr. Washburn has composed a somewhat rueful introduction to the catalogue, speaking up for the "humble folk artist" who renders "the tensions of true experience" in contrast with the handiwork compounded through "professional boosters of culture." Whoever is obliged to see many pictures executed in smooth clichés, quickly adapted and obviously worked off without conviction, understand Mr. Washburn's enthusiasm for the naïve and unspoiled poets of the paintbrush.

* * *

While we share his delight in self-made artists, we hold tradition and learning in high esteem. Each Renaissance master did not begin anew, but gathered all the knowledge he could from the master to whom he was articled. Even the sophisticates today turn a nostalgic eye back to the amateurish and groping efforts of hobby artists, hoping to reclaim something of their childish candor and ingenuousness. Among Mr. Washburn's exhibitors are a few such romantics.

No, the issue is not clear, for the learned sometimes try to obliterate the earmarks of their training, while self-made artists, fostered by critics and connoisseurs, labor to maintain a youthfulness which is furtively vanishing. It is a problem which compels our attention and keeps us watchful.

Lawrence Lebduska's 19 canvases show nature replete with flora and fatna, dense woodlands inhabited by picturesque animals, enmeshed with blooming trees, studded with birds, butterflies and blossoming plants. Mr. Lebduska is a decorator by profession. In his painting the animals and flowers of Greek embroideries, Gothic tampestries, Persian miniatures, seem to come to life; the decorator has animated the manifold motifs of design and, through the force of imagination, has made the fanciful appear credible. There are very few painters who can maintain this pitch of exuberance without seeming glib.

* * *

Emile Branchard's canvases are painted with the spare brush, the sharp silhouette, the stiff and patterned drawing which we associate with the primitive. However, there is a quiet wisdom in his procedure, and the simplicity seems the result of refinement of pattern, rather than elementary indication. His visualization of the woods is worth comparing with the same theme in the hands of a fellow exhibitor, Nassos Daphnis. The latter makes his trees tall beyond natural proportion, spreading their protective boughs with dignified grandeur. His "Heaven and Hell" is a graphic document worthy of comparison with medieval illustrations of the same subjects.

John Kane, late house painter of Pittsburgh, and the first modern American primitive to be recognized, is also represented in this display. His scenes of Pittsburgh show one kind of primitive approach, the omnivorous eye abetted by the painstaking hand, recording meticulously every brick of masonry, every chimney, every branch and leaf. There is compactness in the method. The artist seems aware of invisible lines of design that unify the numerous details patiently documented. There is no fantasy. John Kane created no Garden of Eden as a release from the boredom of life in an industrial city. He remained on the spot and painted, because, as he said, "I like the puttin' on o' the color."

Horcae Pippin is a self-taught Negro artist, who has an inborn taste and feeling that would have moved painters of Paris like Juan Gris. He shows imagination, discovering in a few stalks of flowers in his own back yard the Garden of Eden. The great tree that grows in the yard in "West Chester Pennsylvania," we have seen in Rajput miniatures, on ancient Assyrian stone carvings, in Coptic stuccos and William Blake's "Temptation." The artist in our time may find the realm of fancy in the world of fact, or his imaginative fervor identifies the two. Mr. Pippin is of the artistic lineage of Gauguin, as fellow exhibitors trace their ancestry to Van Gogh, Utrillo, Rousseau.

* * *

Despite the personal approach to paint, artists eventually accord with major tendencies. In these American "primitives" we discern all those variations upon a theme that add up to Modern Painting. Among them are the advocates of the free-flowing brush, the summary flourish, the broad indications, and the preoccupation with intricate detail. We see colors that are vitreous and lacquer-like, forms that are tightly enclosed, or fluidly expansive. In Rufino Tamayo, who is a Mexican, we see how the "primitive" lends itself to sophisticated manipulation, producing designs with monumental grandeur. There is no clear line of cleavage, but a tentative boundary between the professional and the Sunday painter.

Finally, the group of pictures by Arbit Blatas, who reached us from Lithuania via Berlin, via Paris. . . . Mr. Blatas preserves as well as any painter we know in this country today the mood of the Paris School. His pictures of family, friends, household, come off the brush tenderly, with a quiet rapture. He is of the brood of Renior, Vuillard, Bonnard, relishing color, rejoicing in moments of happy discovery of beautiful light, gem-like color, lush textures.

Opera, April 17-22

The time and place of the Boston season of the Metropolitan Opera have now been officially set. There will be eight performances at the Metropolitan Theater, the week of April 17, by announcement of H. Wendell Endicott, president of the Boston Opera Association. The repertory will be made known later.

'The Visitation'

Panel of stained glass in the exhibition of "Religious Art of Today," which opens Thursday at Boston Institute of Modern Art.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—First floor: Exhibition of wartime subjects. Third floor: Medieval manuscripts and early printed books; Wiggin Print Collection, exhibition of American prints. Through January.

Boston Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street—Opening Jan. 13—Feb. 12: Religious art of today.

Children's Art Center, 34 Rutland Street—Mexican paintings by Kay Peterson Parker; sculpture by Elisabeth Philbrick. Through January.

Copley Society, 158 Commonwealth Avenue—Members exhibition.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—American paintings, water colors, French paintings of the twentieth century.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of paintings by two Negro artists, Hale Woodruff and Allan Crite; water colors of the Aleutians by Lieut. Warren Beach. Through Jan. 22.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Water colors by Dora Pitner.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Retrospective exhibition by Natalie Hays Hammond. Through Jan. 12.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Music Thursday and Saturday at 2:45.

Museum of Fine Arts—Special exhibition includes selections from the Elisabeth Day McCormick Collection of European and Near Eastern textiles; etchings by Frank W. Benson; views of Rome by Piranesi; American skyscrapers in prints and drawings. Water colors by American artists.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy — Exhibition entitled "Brasil Builds."

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art, R. I. School of Design—American paintings of the present day. Through Feb. 14.

Providence Art Club—"Road to Victory" exhibition. Through January 23.

Sam Jaffe for Boston

"Thank You, Svoboda," adapted by H. S. Kraft from John Pen's book, "You Can't Do That to Svoboda," is reported for a preliminary engagement of a week in Boston starting Feb. 14. Sam Jaffe heads the cast as a railroad porter in a Czechoslovakian town in 1939. Others in the company include Whitford Kane, Frank Conlan, Paula Bauersmith, John Ravold, Edmund D'Oyze, and Arnold Korff. Settings will be designed by Sam Leve. Producer is Milton Baron.

Dunham Dance Tickets

Tickets for the engagement of Katherine Dunham and her "Tropical Revue" at the Boston Opera House next week are available at the Wilbur from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., as well as at the Opera House where the box office is open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Lotte Lehmann Recital

Lotte Lehmann will give a recital in Jordan Hall Sunday afternoon, Feb. 13.

Big Audience For Recital By Contralto

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Songs without words are the only kind that Marian Anderson, contralto, offers to listeners; or at any rate they were the particular sort she presented at Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, with Franz Rupp playing her accompaniments.

That is not saying that words were absent from her performance, nor is it saying that speech and recitation were wanting; it is only observing that the thing which mainly carried this recital through and the primary thing which enthralled the large throng assembled in parquet, in balconies and on the platform was music. Charm of voice and elegance of singing style had their effect, naturally enough; but what struck home was the music, familiar though little of it could have been to people in attendance save to musicologists and those who follow concert doings intimately.

The case would have been the same with any other collection of pieces Miss Anderson might have set forth. For to her the material of a program is not old Italian airs, German songs, opera scenes, songs in English, or even Negro spirituals. Rather, it is the music—melody, harmony, rhythm, dynamics, and form—that underlie these things. Hearers perforce forget what they have read or have been told about Scarlatti, Strauss, Wagner, Vaughan Williams, and the Negro tune arrangers when Miss Anderson sings; but they are aware of music somehow getting hold of them and sinking into them.

The music is one piece, too, from first to last, never mind what the type of work, and never mind who the composer of the moment happens to be. The recital is no history lesson and no literary exercise. There are no old-school or modern periods. Nothing is classic, and nothing romantic. Everything is music, a single art the whole way down through time.

Singers, take the rest of them, are unable to do that way, and none of them are taught that way. But the straight musical way is Miss Anderson's way; and the secret seems to be that she possesses complete mastery of the mechanics of song. She never has to think about technique, for technique is something over which she has entire control. Nor does she have to resort to what is commonly known as interpretation, but leaves it where ideally it belongs—with the audience. In logical view of the occasion, then, she sent away from the big hall of song, when she made her last bow to applause, hundreds of interpreters of the best, suppose her choice right, of music.

Opening Tonight

At the Wilbur — "The Cherry Orchard," new production of Chekhov's comedy, presented by Carly Wharton and Margaret Webster. Eva Le Gallienne and Joseph Schildkraut head the company. Miss Le Gallienne staged the production anl collaborated with Irina Skariatina in preparing a new translation. The cast includes Katherine Emery, Carl Benton Reid, Stefan Schnabez, Eduard Frans, Rex O'Malley, Leona Roberts, Lois Hall, Elizabeth Eustis, A. G. Andrews, and Stanley Phillips. Settings and costumes have been designed by Motley.

Miss Regules, Pianist

Marisa Regules, Argentine pianist, will make her first Boston appearance at Jordan Hall, under the auspices of the Pan-American Society of Massachusetts, Thursday evening. She will play music of South American and Spanish composers along with that of classic masters. Miss Regules has been soloist with the National Symphony Orchestra and the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking — 10:00 a. m. — World News. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—Shipmates Ashore. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—6:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Comedy Sketch. YV5RN, 6.00 meg., 48.4 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—McGeachey's Daily Roundup. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 6.66 meg., 31.3 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—Marines Drama. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.13 meg., 48.7 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Marimba Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.06 meg., 49 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

First Recital In Six Years By Guitarist

By L. A. Sloper

Andrés Segovia, guitarist, gave a recital in Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon. His visits are too rare. He came here first in 1928, returned in 1930 and again in 1938. In six years a new musical generation has grown up, which seems not to have heard of the artist. The hall was less than half filled Saturday. A pity, because a Segovia recital is always one of the chief musical delights of any season in which it falls.

The program Saturday ranged through a classical section which included works by Luis Milan, Alessandro and Domenico Scarlatti, and J. S. Bach; compositions by Torroba and Castelnuovo-Tedesco, both dedicated to the player, and a group by Manuel de Falla, Granados, and Albeniz. There were also several extra numbers.

Musically, the first section was of course the most interesting, particularly the items by the Scarlattis and that by Bach, which was written for the lute. In these works were revealed the artist's extraordinary virtuosity, sensitive phrasing, exquisite tone colors, rhythmic flexibility, and sense of form—in brief, his delicate and profound musicianship.

The dynamic range of the instrument is restricted, but in Mr. Segovia's hands it is graduated so subtly that it seems unlimited. The clarity of his exposition of contrapuntal texture in this type of music never ceases to astonish us. His artistry was at its highest Saturday in the Preambulo e Gavota of Alessandro Scarlatti and the Preludio, Fuga and Gavotte of Bach. The two Gavottes were especially charming.

One wished that Mr. Segovia had devoted two groups to music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, for the rest of the program was trivial by comparison. The Castelnuovo-Tedesco Tarantella, which had been heard here before, is especially insignificant. And although the artist invests whatever he plays with distinction, we should prefer to hear more compositions of inherent musical value.

The small audience was warmly appreciative, and its applause was punctuated with "Bravos."

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"Student Prince," starring Everett Marshall, 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"The Cherry Orchard," by Chekhov. Starring Eva Gallienne and Joseph Schildkraut. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert — "Mexican Hayride," musical comedy by Cole Porter and Herbert and Dorothy Fields. 8:30. Matinees Thursday, Jan. 6, 13, 19, at 2:30.

Music

New England Conservatory, Brown Hall—Concert by advanced students of the N. E. Conservatory. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—News. 2, 5, 8:05. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone. 2:15, 5:30, 8:30. "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

Fenway—"Woman of the Town," Claire Trevor, Albert Dekker. 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25. "Nearly Eighteen," Gale Storm, Bill Henry. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"Ganster for Tomorrow," Margo, Robert Ryan. 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:10, 6, 8:50. "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10.

Kenmore—"The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. 1:30, 4:50, 8.

Majestic—"Algiers," Hedy Lamarr, Charles Boyer. 11:41 a. m., 2:57, 6:13, 9:29. "Something About a Soldier," Tom Neal. 10:08 a. m., 1:24, 4:40, 7:56.

Metropolitan—"Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan, William Bendix. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "The Good Fellows," Helen Walker, James Brown. 11:42 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—"Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly, Mickey Rooney. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:55, 7:25, 10.

Paramount—"Woman of the Town," Claire Trevor, Albert Dekker. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:40, 9:20. "Nearly Eighteen," Gale Storm, Bill Henry. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 3:55, 5:35, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—"Son of Dracula," Louise Albritton, Robert Paige. 9:31 a. m., 11:51, 3:11, 4:50, 7:38, 10:07. Stage Show: 10:53 a. m., 1:13, 3:33, 6:21, 9:09.

Scollay—"Princess O'Rourke," Robert Cummings, Jack Carson, Olivia de Havilland. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "Hostages," Paul Lukas. 10:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"Navy Log of Victory," "Sails Aloft," "Women of Britain," "The Battle," "Alaskan Frontier," "Andy Clyde," cartoons. First release National and War News.

State — "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly, Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 11:30 a. m., 3:06, 6:43, 7:18, 9:50.

Telepix—March of Time "Naval Log of Victory," "India's Royalty," "Dna Merkel," "Migratory Birds," "Rendova," "Invasion of New Britain," color cartoon, world news. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Hostages," Luise Rainer, Paul Lukas. 2:20, 5:15, 8:10.

Washington Street Olympia—"Princess O'Rourke," Olivia de Havilland, Robert Cummings, Jack Carson. 11:30 a. m., 3:45, 6:05, 9:30. "Hostages," Paul Lukas, Luise Rainer. 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 1:45, 8. Continuous 1:45-11.

Allston: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart, Bruce Bennett. "Always a Bridesmaid," Andrew Sisters. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley. "Victory Through Air Power."

Regent: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. Continuous 3-11.

Coolidge Corner: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "Victory Through Air Power."

Cleveland Circle: "Hostages," Luise Rainer, Paul Lukas. "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 1:50, 8.

Harvard: "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Yanks Ahoy," Joe Sawyer, William Tracy. 3, 8.

University: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. 3, 6:15, 9:30.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Doughboys in Ireland," Kenny Baker. "Mr. Muggs Steps Out."

Codman Square: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. 3:36, 8:15. "Buckskin Frontier." 2:08, 7, 9:55.

Park: "In Old Chicago," Alice Faye, Don Ameche. "Banjo on My Knees," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 1:45, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. "Passport to Suez," Warren William.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 2:30, 8:15. "Jaeger." 4:16, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "There's Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes, Tom Neal. 1:38, 4:51, 8:05. "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 3:03, 6:16, 9:29.

Mystic: "Harvest Melody," Johnny Downs, Rosemary Lane. 2, 7, 9:55. "Hostages," Luise Rainer, Paul Lukas. 3:15, 8:35.

Maplewood: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. 2:42, 7:43. "That Nazty Nuisance," Bobby Watson, Joe Devlin. 1:52, 7:52.

Orpheum: "This Is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy. 2:35, 8:40.

Strand: "Happy Land," Don Ameche. Frances Dee. 3:35, 7, 9:45. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 2:35, 9:40.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Doughboys in Ireland," Kenny Baker.

Fellsway: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. "He Hired the Boss." 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Hostages," Luise Rainer, William Bendix. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 1:55, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris Jean Gates. 3, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Mystery of the 13th Guest." D. Purcell, Helen Parrish. 2, 8.

Strand: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway. 3, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. "Unexpected Uncle," Charles Coburn. 1:48, 7:48.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Cowboy in Manhattan," Robert Paige, Frances Langford. 2:08, 7:53. "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warwick. 3:23, 9:07.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "The Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Above Suspicion," Fred MacMurray, Joan Crawford. "Gals, Inc.," Leon Errol.

Coolidge: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. "Hostages," Luise Rainer, Paul Lukas. 3:15, 8:35.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Cowboy in Manhattan," Leon Errol.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders, Philip Dorn, Brenda Marshall.

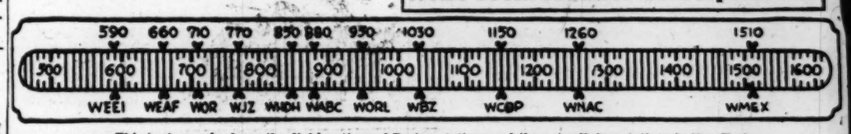
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Paris After Dark," George

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-196m
3:00	'Mary Marlin': sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	"The Adventures of	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across Caribbean.	Musical Poll of Hits	'Ma Perkins": sketch.	Bulldog Drummond"	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	Also Jewish Philanthro-	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	pies; speaker; arrg sk.	'Right to Happiness"	variety show; orch.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Show Tune Time	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Mystery Melody
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melody
4:30	"A Good Parent"	Singing Stars	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Music for a Half Hour:	Coast Guard Sparmo-
4:45	Army Relief: Date	Singing Stars	'Widder Brown': sketch	soloists; orchestra	bile; band; tenor
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	All Star Dance Parade	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; J. Leonard, songs
5:15	lies; Ev. Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy": sketch.	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood": dr.	Irish melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Sports Reporter.	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Kay Ivers: Melodeers.	Snapshots; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray: Music	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	WHDH Studio Orch.	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Ed Sullivan, Int.	Sports program	News of the World	Musical program	News
7:30	"Blondie": sketch.	"The Lone Ranger":	Symphony of Melody	Army Air Forces!:	How About It, Girls?
7:45	"Blondie": sketch.	western dramatization	John Barry, commentr.	Lt. Wm. Holden, m. c.	Clement Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop": inter..	"Watch World Go By"	Cavalcade of America:	"Sizing Up the News"	Lawrence Tibbett, songs
8:15	"Vox Pop": inter..	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"Here Is Your War"	Fulton Oursler Reports	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"Blind Date": Arlene	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes": dr.:	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Roy Shield's Orch.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Curtain Time
9:00	Theater: Maureen	"Counterspy": drama.	Jascha Heifets, violin;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Rach-
9:15	O'Sullivan; Alexis	"Counterspy": drama.	Donald Voorhees' Or.	Gracie Fields' Show	maninoff's Symphony
9:30	Smith; Charles Boyer;	Jan Garber's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Paul Winchell; Jerry	No. 2
9:45	'Constant Nymph'	Orchestra; Songs	'Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Mahoney; songs; orch.	Classical Album
10:00	Guild: B. Davis;	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	'Watch on Rhine'	Republican Nat'l Com.	Rheinhold Schmidt; or	'Education for Freedom'	Andy Kirk's Orch.
10:30	Broadway Show-	"The Symphonette"; M.	"Information Please":	Bernie Cummins' Oroh.	The Playshop Theater.
10:45	time: Wm Gaxton	Piastro, conductor	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Music; Weather	The Playshop Theater
11:00	News World War 2	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Earl Hines' Orch.
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Harry Owen's Orch.	Weather; Off Record	"Service Unlimited";	Claude Thornhill's Or.
11:30	Sunny Dunham's	Fishermen's Program	Fourth Loan Drive: Gov	Radio Newsreel	Day's End; music
11:45	Orchestra	Hawaiian music: News	Schricker; Wm. Green	Denny Beckner's Orch.	Day's End; News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-CBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program	Organ melodies	
7:15	News; Music	News report	Dress Parade; Weather	News comments	
7:30	Music Var'y; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	Music; Weather	New England Fellow-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; Songs; News	Spike Jones's Orch.	'Good Morning; Salute'	ship Service
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	'The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	"The Wax Museum"	"Food"; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Nancy Lee; wom's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Carl Moore's News	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; 'Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air:	"The Breakfast Club"	"Modern Romances"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Gateways to Music	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News
10:00	Valiant Lady	"Sweet River": drama	Lora Lawton: sketch	News; 'Tune Factory"	Jane Underwood, news
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	Olmsted's Story Dramas	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Groonman
10:30	"Open Door": sk.	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Help Mate": sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Tops in Bands	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill":	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life": sketch	News; 'Tune Factory'	Kick-Conga
11:15	Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Organ recital
11:30	Bright Horizons	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"	Spotlight Revue	Musical program
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	'David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Talk	News service: Talk
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Portraits: Writer	Boake Carter, news	Musical program
12:15	"Big Sister": sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Musicale; News
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	Luncheon Musicale	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	'Our Gal Sunday'	Luncheon Musicale	Marjorie Mills, talk	Hank Lawson's Variety	Drama and Music
1:00	'Life Beautiful': sk	Backhage Talking, news	The Little Show: Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	'Ma Perkins': sk..	"Howdown"	kov's Orch.; songs	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Danny Cavanaugh"	News service	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Arthur Fiedler Record.
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk	Fishermen's Pgm: News	'Mary Foster": sketch	Cedric Foster, news	Odds & Ends in Music
2:00	Serial drama	Rodriquez & Sutherl'd	"Guiding Light": dr.	News; Musical Roundup	"Curtain Time"
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food	'Today's Children': sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Yankee Kitchen"
2:30	'Love of Life'	Concert Hall	"Light of the World"	Hymn Sing	The Pepper Shaker
2:45	'Perry Mason': sk.	Concert Hall	Hyman recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News reports
3:00	'Mary Marlin': sk.	Morton Downey, songs,	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news.	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across Caribbean.	Musical Poll of Hits	'Ma Perkins": sketch.	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	National Farm & Home	'Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Hour: speakers; music	'Right to Happiness'; sk	Variety show with or.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Show Tune Time	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Melody Mystery
4:15	Guest stars: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
4:30	N E Fuel Situation	Singing Stars	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	"Full Speed Ahead"	Jimmy Murray, Minstrel
4:45	Defense: "Date"	Singing Stars	'Young Widder Brown'	Maritime Service: or.	Les Brown's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	All-Star Dance Parade	"When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	News; J. Messner's Or.
5:15	E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood": dr.	Irish melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch.	Irish melodies
5:45	'American Women'

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BOSTON and MAINE

One of America's Railroads—All United for Victory

Soviets Tighten Dnieper Noose—Allies Gain Two Miles on Rome Road

Continued from Page 1

nitsa, rail city on the Bug serving as main control point for German communications to the Dnieper bend.

Other Vatutin units slashing southward sent deeper one jaw of a possible trap for thousands of Germans in the Smela Gap, a Nazi-held zone in the rear extending eastward to the Dnieper River. This southward drive was pushing toward a junction with Gen. Ivan S. Konev's Second Ukrainian Army, advancing westward through Alexandrovka above Kirovograd.

Farther north, the Soviets were within five miles of Sarny—35 miles inside old Poland.

General Vatutin's western advance guards seized Zhornishche, 15 miles from the bend of the Bug River. Zhornishche is 30 miles southeast of Vinnitsa and 33 miles from the important Odessa-Warsaw railway.

The Bug River, a natural defense line, is the eastern border of Transnistria, the Soviet area awarded to Rumania by the Germans.

Other units pushed through Schastlivaya, 19 miles east of Vinnitsa itself, threatening to cut the most important east-west railway left the Germans in the Ukraine.

The German High Command announced the Soviets attempted a landing west of Ochakov on the Black Sea, between the Dnieper's mouth and the naval base of Odessa, but were thrown back. There was no Russian confirmation of the reported landing, which might be a flanking assault to bottle up the Germans in the Dnieper Bend.

Berlin reported "local fighting" west of Sarny in old Poland, and declared Russian attacks west of Berdichev had been frustrated. The Soviets were beaten back in the Kirovograd area, the communiqué added.

Vatutin's Forces Drive West and South

General Vatutin's army was engaged in a complicated maneuver, pressing westward even while driving to the south, and mopping up areas to the rear.

Capture of Sarny, a junction on the Wilno-Rovno line, would force the Germans to rely for north-south communications on railways meeting at Brest-Litovsk, 130 miles farther west. The Odessa-Warsaw railway, on which the Russians were advancing from captured Zhornishche, is the main escape line for German troops in Southern Russia.

Stockholm dispatches quoted German military spokesmen in Berlin as admitting that their armies were fleeing during a desperate battle upon which "the outcome of the whole war depends."

The Germans also faced disaster in a wide pocket west of the Dnieper River as the First and Second Ukranian Red Armies—the First pushing south through Buki and the other driving west through Alexandrovka—narrowed the jaws of a possible trap to less than 75 miles. A junction of the two armies would close a ring around the Germans in the Smela Gap in an area 80 miles deep running back to the right bank of the Dnieper.

On their entire front Jan. 9, the armies of Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin and Gen. Ivan S. Konev swept up 110 more towns and hamlets and captured huge stores of war material, a Soviet communiqué announced.

The Russians took Polonnoe, just inside Kamenets Podolsk Province bordering Rumania, in an advance of 50 miles west of Zhitomir which took them to within 22 miles of Shepetovka, a junction on the Korosten-Tarnapol and Berdichev-Rovno lines.

The First Army's southern drive, which was reported making the most progress, took some of General Vatutin's forces through Buki, while other units mopped up the west bank of the Dnieper south of Kiev, capturing Kagarlyk, 12 miles southwest of Rzhischchev.

General Konev's Second Army encountered stiff resistance around recaptured Kirovograd, but occupation of Alexandrovka, 35 miles to the north, helped straighten the front. They also cleared the Germans from 40 other localities.

By a Staff Artist

Battle Lines in Russia

Arrows show main points of Russian advance. Black line indicates approximately the present position of the battle line in Russia.

Italy:

Fifth Army Advances 2 Miles on Rome Road

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, announced Jan. 10 that the Fifth Army had advanced two miles on the road to Rome.

Two additional peaks were captured in heavy fighting, the communiqué said. Both overlook enemy positions.

On the Eighth Army front, Allied troops still were stalled in deep snow.

Although the communiqué did not specify where the new two-mile advance was made, it previously had been announced that Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's troops had backed German defense troops to within four miles of Cassino, next major Allied milepost on the highway to Rome.

Virtually every peak in this mountainous section of Italy blazed with battle, and an American or British flag was planted at the crest of each only at heavy cost.

Field guns arched their shells at the enemy in virtually a steady rumble and supporting aircraft swooped low, but only direct hits could penetrate the deep and solidly placed Nazi defenses. The weight of the battle rested heavily on the shoulders of the infantrymen and they advanced by plunging through machine-gun fire and mine field, and dislodging the Germans from deep trenches and dugouts, one by one.

Springing out from captured San Vittore, American Doughboys seized the village of Giusto, half a mile forward, and began assaulting Monte le Chiaia, a 1,500-foot hump just south of Cervaro, four miles southeast of Cassino, it was announced Jan. 9.

Other Allied forces were closing in on Cervaro from Mt. Mario to the northwest.

Southwest of San Vittore, Fifth Army infantry began climbing 900-foot Mt. Porchia and a sister peak, Mt. Cedro, less than a mile away.

Dispatches from the front on Jan. 9 said the Germans had brought up strong reinforcements and had sent a series of counter-attacks without avail against various points of the advancing Fifth Army line.

The dispatches added that American and British infantry had punched a third of the way through the six-mile defense belt guarding Cassino since the new offensive was begun last week along a 10-mile sector. Equally slow progress apparently lay ahead.

In addition to supporting the Fifth Army forces, Allied aircraft in a double-header week-end blow virtually wiped out the airplane plant at Reggio Emilia in Northern Italy, attacked German targets in Yugoslavia, and nipped targets in Southern France in Intruder forays.

Pacific:

Bougainville Bases Launch Allied Blitz

Use of Allied low-level bombers from Bougainville airfields to strike at Japanese positions in the New Ireland area for the first time was heralded on Jan. 10 as the start of an intensified air war against the neemy's base at Rabaul, New Britain.

The dive bombers and torpedo bombers flew through bad weather Jan. 7 to hit Cape St. George on the south tip of New Ireland. Indicating the size of the attacking force, the bombers were accompanied by nearly 50 fighters.

The raiders set many fires and shot down 10 Zeros and two probables out of an intercepting force of between 40 and 70 planes. Three United States Navy Hellcat fighters and two dive bombers were lost. A third dive bomber was forced down returning to base but the crew was rescued.

Cape St. George is approximately 65 miles southeast of Rabaul. Used as a Japanese observation point to ward off Allied bomber approaches, it has become an important target for Allied attack.

Amercian airmen have chalked up their 18th raid on Japanese installations at Mili atoll in the Marshall Islands to the north of the Gilbert Islands, United States invasion holding in the Central Pacific.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said 7th Army Air Force dive bombers escorted by Navy fighters bombed Mili on Jan. 7 but there was no interception. The Japanese have an air base there.

Airfields in Britain Take 250,000 Acres

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 10

More than 250,000 acres of land in Britain now are devoted to airfields in use by the RAF and the U. S. Army Air Forces, it was disclosed today.

Before World War I Britain had seven airfields and at the time the armistice was signed in 1918 had 300. In 1938 there were more than 100 military airfields in operation. The number now is a secret.

[According to the Society of British Aircraft Constructors' publication, the United States air force in Great Britain now has more than 100 airfields. Six newly completed airfields have just been handed over. They cost approximately £10,000,000.]

Under the Sea:

10 Japanese Ships Sunk by U. S. Subs

United States submarines have destroyed another 10 ships of the steadily dwindling Japanese merchant fleet, the United States Navy announced over the week end.

This was reported by the Navy in a communiqué which said the sinkings were accomplished in "Pacific and Far Eastern" waters but gave no indication of whether the submarines followed previous daring examples and took the battle into coastal waters of Japan. A large tanker and a large freighter were included in the newly reported bag of the American submersibles.

Announced Allied and neutral merchant-ship losses in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor have reached an even 700, an Associated Press tabulation shows.

Among the U-Boat Victims in Western Atlantic waters were 281 ships of United States registry. The latest sinking announcement was made on Dec. 30, telling of the loss of an unidentified American merchantman in the Caribbean.

Other Western Atlantic merchant-ship losses, by nations, since Dec. 7, 1941, include: Britain, 130; Norway, 68; Panama, 39; Brazil and the Netherlands, 24 each, and unidentified Allies, 33.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Fight Major Nazi Drive

Yugoslav Partisan Headquarters announced on Jan. 10 that the forces of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) are engaged in heavy fighting in western and central Bosnia to break up an attempted five-pronged German drive into Partisan territory.

A radiocast communiqué said the general Nazi offensive, first disclosed on Jan. 9, was employing infantry and motorized and tank units. The fighting centers around Banja Luka, from which the Partisans were forced to withdraw last week.

Meanwhile, Marshal Broz sent out a sharply worded call to all Yugoslav officers and men to join up with his forces, whom he said were fighting a bitter major action around Banja Luka in the heart of the country.

The call summoned all Yugoslav officers, noncommissioned officers, and men "who are in the service of the German occupation" or are members of the forces of the Yugoslav puppet leaders "to report without delay to the nearest military posts of the Yugoslav Army of Liberation."

The Marshal warned them that "the last opportunity has come for these officers and men to break loose from the enemy."

South Atlantic:

Brazil-U. S. Units Sink Nazi Vessel

Brazilian and United States planes and warships sank a German blockade runner in the South Atlantic a few days ago, a United States naval attaché announced here Jan. 8.

The Agencia Nacional account, date-lined from Recife, said the ship was carrying war supplies to Germany from Japan.

Allied Command:

Smith Named Chief Of Eisenhower Staff

Maj. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith has been appointed Chief of Staff to the Allied Supreme Commander, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the United States War Department announced.

General Smith until recently was Chief of Staff of Allied Forces in the Mediterranean theater. His former Mediterranean post has been assigned to Lieut. Gen. James A. H. Gammell, former General Officer of the Eastern Command of the United Kingdom.

The Department also announced it was informed that Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson assumed his duties as Allied Supreme Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean on Jan. 8. The Deputy Supreme Commander in that area is Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, former Commander of American Forces in Great Britain.

Meanwhile, word has been received from London that Gen. Sir Bernard Paget, newly named Allied Commander in Chief in the Middle East, has arrived at Cairo to take up his command.

General Paget, who directed the withdrawal of British forces from Norway, formerly was Commander in Chief of the British Home Forces.

Over Europe:

RAF Mosquito Planes Raid Western Reich

Allied air activity against continental targets from British bases over the week end simmered down to small-scale forays and none were announced immediately for the night of Jan. 9-10, although radio silence in Vichy suggested attacks in that area.

Maintaining the record that has sent aircraft to the attack on Germany every night since the New Year, however, RAF Mosquito bombers again attacked the Western Reich on the night of Jan. 8-9. Berlin said the ancient city of Aachen was the target.

American heavy bombers have been idle since the strong assault into Southwest Germany on Jan. 7 which neutral reports said had wiped out the chemical plants at Ludwigshafen.

'The Black Widow' New Powerful Plane

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—"The Black Widow," a powerful night fighter, is the newest of the air forces' combat planes, the Army disclosed Jan. 7.

Officially designated as the P-61, the plane is described by the Army as "heavily armored and armed," and powered by two Pratt and Whitney engines. It has, the Army says, "a fairly long range, and effective speed and climb characteristics."

Development of the plane started more than three years ago and a contract for the first model was given to Northrop Aircraft, Inc., of California in January, 1941.

"The Black Widow," the Army said, "is the outgrowth of intensive research and development on the part of technicians of the AAF and Northrop directed toward production of a powerful and effective aerial night combat weapon, equipped with the latest devices."

Announcement of the new night fighter followed closely the War Department's disclosure of the development of the jet-propelled plane.

Eugene Deloncle

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Vichy Radio reported Jan. 8 that Eugene Deloncle, leader of the extreme rightist French political organization known as the Cagoulard (hooded men), had passed on in Paris. The radiocast was reported by the Federal Communications Commission.

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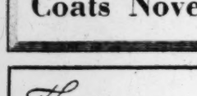
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Filipinos Fighting On To Freedom

Continued from Page 1

the Japanese forces and taken the oath of allegiance on Dec. 11. A Japanese official, said the Radio, had advised them to "stop thinking that the Americans are ever coming back to the Philippines."

On Dec. 17 Manila Radio said, "At present, the guerrilla leaders in the [mountains] around Manila are being contacted, and their peaceful surrender is anticipated." Some idea of the scope of resistance is supplied by the claim that "Agents of the Government have succeeded in winning more guerrillas to the new regime and in recovering a great quantity of arms and ammunition, including rifles, trench mortars, machine guns and hand grenades. . . . These weapons had been gathered mostly in the Central Luzon provinces . . . including Bulacan, Pampanga, Zambales, and Bataan."

Two days earlier Domei quoted the Manila Tribune as "deploring the lack of discipline on the part of the Philippine people."

And on Dec. 21 Gen. José de los Reyes of the Amnesty Board appealed to "the people who were misguided and now living in the mountains and forests to come home." Almost pathetically he pled with them to "go home and resume their peaceful life with their families and help the progress of the new government."

Startling Admissions

President Laurel himself has made a number of startling admissions. On the second anniversary of Pearl Harbor he told the Filipinos that "there are many of us who are still believing in them [the Americans] and are still wishing they would again come back. . . . [Some of] our countrymen [are saying] that this republic is nothing but flag alone, that this is the republic of the Japanese and of President Laurel and his family."

A week later, in a Spanish-language domestic radiocast, he added: "In the depths of our forests there are many who walk alone . . . many who live in darkness and fear, men and women who either refuse to see or are afraid of the light which now illumines the people."

This is the most striking evidence yet heard that the Japanese strategy of granting "independence" has failed to end Filipino defiance of the Japanese.

Laurel's first act upon taking the puppet presidency was the proclamation of a general amnesty for guerrillas. The new Assembly even considered the payment of accrued salaries and relief funds to guerrillas who surrendered, and a Japanese Army spokesman promised that those who returned home would be "assured of their jobs." To these appeals was added an implied threat: the expansion of the Philippine constabulary from a preinvasion strength of 6,000 to a new high of 40,000 "to establish peace and order in the cities."

To reassure the Filipinos regarding the pact of alliance with Japan which was signed on "independence" day, Laurel had stated that the new regime "does not envisage a declaration of war against any foreign nation." Apparently there were widespread fears that the alliance would cause Filipinos to be conscripted into the Japanese Army. But still the Filipinos remained adamant.

Laurel's 60-day amnesty started on Nov. 28. The Assembly was adjourned over the holidays for 20 days, to allow its members as well as governors and mayors throughout the islands to "get in touch with the guerrillas" and "preach to the people the progress of the republic."

Food Shortage

Meanwhile Laurel was appealing to the mountain fighters to go home to their families for Christmas, and to their relatives to get them to take advantage of the general amnesty.

One obvious reason for the Filipinos' recalcitrance is seen in recent reports of food shortages and inflation. Since last August there has been a serious rice shortage, despite Japanese claims that rice production has been increased fivefold since the invasion.

In September it was claimed that the shortage would be over "within a short month." But in October not only rice but also other grains were reported short; the price of corn was officially set at three times last year's figure. In November typhoons and floods struck the Islands just when the rice crop was about to be harvested, causing "considerable damage." The Japanese capitalized on the shortages by giving the Philippines large stores of rice, quinine and cotton cloth for a "Christmas present"—which made excellent propaganda.

In Manila, a shortage of fish and meat has been referred to for several months. Fruits, vegetables, coconuts and poultry are also insufficient and highly priced. The city's population has doubled from the 623,000 it had in 1939, and rents have increased from 60 to 70 per cent above prewar levels because of the great influx of people from the provinces, despite all efforts at rent control.

A number of Manila radiocasts in English have deplored the plight of middle class Filipinos under this inflation, and intimated quite frankly that the puppet government is quite powerless to deal with the situation. One such radiocast even invited the people to exert pressure upon their officials to put a stop to profiteering and hoarding. The country faces a serious inflation, said the radio, unless the Government takes prompt measures to avert a complete collapse.

A "black market" in the stocks and bonds of American concerns confiscated by the Japanese has also been revealed by radio warnings that such sales are illegal.

These reports, together with the extremely conciliatory policy being followed by the Philippine Government toward its opponents in spite of their continued resistance, suggest that many Filipinos now in office may have their tongues in their cheeks when they pay allegiance to Japan's "Co-Prosperity Sphere." In the opinion of FCC analysts, Philippine officials may be following their traditional policy of compromise in order, first, to bring much-needed relief to the people and, second, to exert whatever influence they can to prevent the tightening of Japan's stranglehold upon the Philippines.

Air Marshal Slessor Named Eaker Deputy

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 10

Air Marshal Sir John Slessor, head of the British Coastal Command since November, 1942, has been appointed deputy to Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of all Allied air forces in the Mediterranean, it was announced.

The Air Ministry said Air Marshal Slessor would direct activities of all RAF units in that theater.

His successor in the Coastal Command is Air Chief Marshal Sir William Sholto Douglas, who has commanded the RAF in the Middle East for 15 months.

Japanese Risk Heavy Loss In Cape Gloucester Sector

Continued from Page 1

what has seemed like a defeatist attitude among enemy forces.

This theory is amply supported by the appearance in Marine camps of Japanese who are voluntarily surrendering, some even declaring that the Japanese are beginning to wonder whether it will ever be possible to win the war.

The same sort of feeling was discovered during the New Georgia campaign where this correspondent found direct evidence that the Japanese considered the South Pacific was a losing battle.

Lowered Morale Seen

The Marines who are now pushing the New Britain campaign are mostly veterans of many months of toughest jungle fighting against the Japanese during the grim days of the early Guadalcanal battle.

These Marines, drawing on their previous experience, state that though the Japanese have been firmly planted on New Britain for nearly two years, their defense emplacements have been of the poorest type. This they take to indicate a lowered morale and lack of determination.

While these signs do not point to any immediate wholesale surrender of Japanese troops, they possibly foreshadow the day when large-scale surrender instead of fanatical defense efforts will fulfill the continued hopes of some leaders in this area.

Antanas Smetona

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10 (AP)—Antanas Smetona, who passed on Jan. 9, was Lithuania's exiled President. He successfully withstood German diplomatic pressure, only to flee Russian occupation of the tiny republic.

He came to America in March, 1941. Lawyer, publicist, and politician, Mr. Smetona campaigned early for Lithuanian independence. He was a leader of the Nationalist Party, and upon formation of the republic became its first President in 1920-21. Later he was replaced, but returned to office in 1926, 1932, and 1938.

Food Situation in Europe Reported to Be Improving

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Although the food situation still is critical, prospects of a need for feeding Europe for years after the end of the war are diminishing, the American Institute of Food Distribution says.

"If the war ends by next April," says the nonprofit research agency, "Europe will be able to establish a sound foundation for harvests in the fall of 1944, but if hostilities drag on through next summer, our emergency shipments will continue until the autumn of 1945."

Describing European crops as "pretty good last year," the Institute says:

Land in Europe is there to cultivate immediately after cessation of hostilities and America's job will be to assist needy countries by making emergency food shipments, helping obtain orderly distribution, and providing fertilizer, seeds, insecticides, draft animals, and farm machinery.

Improved Transport Facilities

Greatly improved ocean-transport facilities since the defeat of Nazi U-boats has been one important factor in bettering the European food situation.

The Institute presented this picture of world food conditions:

Denmark and the Netherlands are the best-situated of all European countries except Germany.

In the Balkans, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania have fair food supplies, with farmers better off than city dwellers because they have gardens and other foodstuffs from which to draw. Yugoslavia food stores are low because of poor distribution.

French Situation

Greece still is in the worst condition. The 15,000 tons of wheat sent each month from Canada and other countries is "only a drop in the bucket." Peasants can get by, but those in cities are on the verge of starvation, with the situation similar to the winter of 1942, when as many as 2,000 persons perished daily.

Belgium is almost as badly off as Greece because of the need for feed imports, cut off by war.

French food supplies are low, with the populace by and large getting only a ration of about 1,150 calories daily.

Germans are fairly well fed, although Allied bombings destroyed some local food supplies and interrupted distribution. A serious shortage of fruit and fertilizer developed after the United Nations conquered North Africa and Sicily.

Details on Russia are lacking, but it is known that the Soviet developed fairly large production behind the Urals and the food situation probably has improved. Workers in heavy industry are well fed.

Now that the Ukraine is about reconquered, farmers are diligently recultivating and expect to have extensive crops next harvest. Germany got some grains from this territory in 1941, less in 1942, and output fell off considerably in 1943.

Great Britain again had a good harvest, although home gardens were disappointing. It had good production of cereals, potatoes, vegetables and some fruit. There has been no relaxing of the drab diet in the country, although apples from Canada and the United States and citrus fruits from North Africa and Palestine toned it up a little. Meat from Australia, New Zealand, and South America also helped.

Spain Has Difficulties

Among neutrals, Spain still is having difficulties stemming from distribution. It has received little, either from the Nazis or the United Nations.

Portugal, Switzerland, and Sweden are fairly well off. The latter two have been instrumental in supplying Germany and getting some in return from German loot of occupied nations.

In the Far East China and India have had starvation in some sections, a situation aggravated by poor distribution and inflation.

In Bengal, military aid helped the food-supply, but now the population is plagued by the after-effects of famine. Somewhere between 20,000 and 70,000 fatalities a month for the five months ended Dec. 4 were estimated in Bengal, which has a population of 60,000,000.

The Chungking Government in China has managed to get rice to the soldiers and to some of the population dependent upon it, but generally the rice has not been in the right place at the right time.

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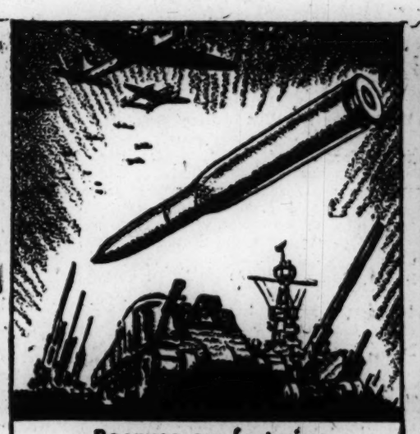
Because our factories are making vast quantities of weapons

Many Americans are making more wages and salaries than ever before
BUT..

If we rush to spend our money

For more than we really need of the things that are scarce

We will bid up prices and our living costs will get out of hand
SO WE MUST..

Play ball with the price ceilings and ration rules our Government has made

And put our extra dollars into safe places where they can't bid up prices

And then we will head off runaway prices— and help our own future
Here are the 7 practical things our Government wants us ALL to do now . . . to prevent runaway prices
1. Buy and hold War Bonds.
2. Pay willingly our share of taxes—including increased taxes—that our country needs.
3. Provide for our own and our family's future by adequate life insurance and savings.
4. Reduce our debts as much as possible.
5. Buy only what we need and make what we have last longer.
6. Follow the ration rules and price ceilings.
7. Cooperate with our Government's wage stabilization program.
You can see how each of these seven points helps to hold the line against runaway prices. Some make sure that our idle money goes into safe places—War Bonds, savings, life insurance—where it cannot bid up prices of scarce goods. Others remind us to "play ball" with the ration rules and price ceilings. And if we all do these things we will be doing our part—to hold down the cost of the war. And—we help to make sure that our Post War World will be the world of our hopes come true.
• • •
68,000,000 Americans, with the help of their life insurance agents, are already doing one of these 7 things. They have also found the peace of mind, the family protection, the feeling of independence that owning life insurance brings.
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Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Jungle Journey

By Muriel A. Hill

Part Three

Marrook the Monkey went off to the river's edge, where he found the jungle friends doing many strange and puzzling things. Crac the Crocodile had brought a large moist leaf from the river and had placed it in a shady spot. "Now," he said, "the leaf shall be a large dish. Come and place the fruit upon it."

"Bananas first," said Toto the Elephant, "for bananas are very special." And he waded over the sandbank and across the river to where the pile of fruit lay. From it he picked the largest bunch of bananas he could find and, carrying it in his trunk, came back and placed it carefully in the center of the leaf. Marrook stared with round eyes. Whatever were they doing?

"I will now bring some other wild fruits," said Juloo the Giraffe, "and arrange them round the bananas. I will make them into a lovely pattern."

Juloo also waded out across the river and returned carrying the best and sweetest fruits that they had gathered, and these she arranged most cleverly upon the large leaf.

"How nice they look," said Toto, "and what clever animals we are."

"Now," hissed Pang the Python, "we want sweet maize to place around the edge of the leaf. I will bring it from the other side of the river."

A Colorful Gift

So Pang swam over the river and returned bearing the maize high above the swift flowing water. He ringed it round the outside edge of the leaf, then swayed to and fro looking at their handiwork.

"S-s-o," he hissed, "it is indeed beautiful. Gold of bananas, red and purple and black of sun-filled fruit, soft yellow of sweet maize, and dark green of leaf. It is truly beautiful. S-s-o."

Marrook's eyes opened very wide, his mouth watered. He swung to the ground beside them. "It all looks very good," he said. "I'd like to eat it. In fact, I will eat it."

"No, you will not!" cried all the animals together. "Indeed you will not eat it. We are giving all this fruit to the Great Panj-a-ra-rum."

"But—" began Marrook.

"If you touch it I will spank you," warned Toto.

"And I shall snap my great jaws and whisk my long tail at you," said Crac the Crocodile.

"And I," said Pang the Python, "will sing a strange song and dance a strange dance, and when Pang the Python dances many strange things happen in the jungle," and he bent his great head and shook his long coils and hissed, "s-s-o."

"Pooh," said Marrook, tossing his long tail, "I don't care about any of you. You're nothing but a set of old sillies, really."

Marrook's Present

"How can you be so rude?" sighed Juloo. "Listen, Marrook the Monkey. The Grand Panj-a-ra-rum has been very kind to you, he has let you have bananas and fruit and sweet maize. You, too, should find something to give him. Something to say 'thank you' with."

"Can't," said Marrook sulkily. "I have eaten all my fruit, for I am a monkey that is always hungry, and I don't like to put a little bit away for the time the rains come."

"Well, there are many more fruits on the green island. I'm sure you could find something nice if you tried," said Juloo, who was a very kind-hearted animal. "And if you promise to find a nice present for the Great Panj-a-ra-rum, we will give you some of the fruit which we have carried to the other side of the river."

"Ooh," said Marrook, "I'd like some of that fruit."

He thought hard for a while, scratching his head and wrinkling his brow. "I know," he shouted suddenly, "I know what I'll give to the Great Panj-a-ra-rum. Hee-ee, haa-aa, I'll give him a present. I'll go and get it now," and chuckling gleefully Marrook the Monkey ran away to the woods, straight to the spot where he had met Bush Baby, and still chuckling started to hunt for the largest pepper-corns he could find.

At last he collected some that suited him. Very large, very full. He split them carefully, then wrapped them in soft green leaves, and still laughing to himself took them back to the spot where the jungle friends were waiting for him.

The jungle friends saw Marrook the Monkey approaching, carrying something carefully in his hand.

"Have you found a present for the Great Panj-a-ra-rum?" they asked.

"Oh, yes," giggled Marrook, "yes, indeed."

"What is it?" asked Crac the Crocodile, while Juloo said, "Would you like your present to be placed right in the middle of the dish, Marrook?"

"My present is a secret," replied Marrook, "and I don't want to put it in the dish. I want to give it to the Great Panj-a-ra-rum myself."

"Now that is a very kind thought," said Juloo the Giraffe. "Are we all ready? Well, let's go and visit the Great Panj-a-ra-rum. Toto, you can hold the dish high on your trunk."

"Yes, yes," agreed Toto the Elephant. "But who is going to make a speech? Someone ought to make a speech, I'm sure."

Juloo hung her head and looked rather pink, while Crac the Crocodile squirmed down in the soft sand; only Pang the Python rustled his long coils.

"I will make a speech," he said, "just a few well chosen words. I have given the matter some thought," and he cleared his throat and hissed softly, "s-s-o."

"Oh, goody goody," said Juloo, much relieved. "Now everything is arranged. Shall we start?"

Pang Leads the Way

"I will lead the way," said Pang. "Toto shall come next bearing the fruit, and Juloo and Crac can follow behind."

"I will walk with Marrook," said Crac, "and see that he doesn't get into mischief."

"Very good, very good," said Toto importantly, "let's start," and he picked up the dish of fruit balancing it high on his trunk, and marched away from the river bank.

The Great Panj-a-ra-rum saw them moving towards him and his small eyes twinkled with pleasure.

Pang lowered his head. "We come to offer you the best bananas and other wild fruits we have gathered," he said. "Will you accept them, O generous, and kind, and wise elephant?"

"Well, well," said the Great Panj-a-ra-rum, "what nice animals you are, to be sure. Yellow bananas, ready picked; sweet fruit and maize, just ready for eating. I really must taste them right away."

"Wait a minute, wait a minute," shrieked Marrook dashing suddenly forward. "Here's my present—hee-he, haa-ha. Take a good sniff at this before you start eating your fruit."

"A present from you, too?" said the Great Panj-a-ra-rum, unwrapping the small bundle that Marrook held out to him and lifting it in his huge trunk. "Why," he added, drawing a deep breath, "surely it is—"

"Pepper-corns! Pepper-corns!" shrieked Marook gleefully.

"Ouch!" said the Great Panj-a-ra-rum. "Ouch, a-tish—a-T-I-S-H-O-O-O!"

Too Much for Marrook

The mighty elephant gave such a tremendous sneeze that the force of it caught Marrook, who was dancing impudently before him, and blew him up from the ground, up—up, over the forest trees. "T-I-S-H-O-O-O-O," said the Great Panj-a-ra-rum again, and Marrook shot out over the river and landed with a bounce on the path that led to the great forest.

"Oh, my. Oh, my," cried Juloo and Toto together. "Dear Panj-a-ra-rum, we are so sorry. We never dreamed that Marrook would give you pepper-corns."

"Why, now—" said the Great Panj-a-ra-rum, "why now, don't worry. There's nothing that I like better than a really good sneeze, now and then. It's such a nice, tickly feeling. No, there's nothing I enjoy better than a good sneeze. But where has Marrook the Monkey gone?"

"Your sneeze blew him right off the island," said Juloo. "I think we had better go and see what has happened to him."

"Yes, yes," said the Great Panj-a-ra-rum, reaching for a bunch of bananas. "You go and see where he is. Perhaps you'll find he is a wiser monkey now. Oh, and come and see me again when food is scarce in the jungle. You'll always be welcome. Always welcome." And the huge elephant gathered more food from the dish and ate it happily.

The jungle friends quickly crossed the river, and when they reached the other side who should they see but Marrook the Monkey scuttling back to his jungle home.

"I do not think Marrook will ever give anyone pepper-corns again," hissed Pang.

"No, indeed," agreed Juloo. "Now, let us take the fruit home."

So the jungle friends carried their fruit back through the great forest, and when the rains came they sat in their caves and ate the golden bananas, and the sweet ripe maize.

"How nice," said Toto, "to have a little something on a rainy day."

The other animals agreed, and on the day the rains ended they gave a party, and Marrook the Monkey came. He had smoothed and tidied his coat, and he said, "Yes, please," and "thank you," most politely, and did not throw his banana skins about but buried them neatly in the soft earth, and promised that never again would he be an impudent, untidy monkey.

(The End)

The Story Starts Here

The Great Panj-a-ra-rum, the oldest elephant in the world and very wise, had been kind to the jungle animals, letting them gather fruit and maize from his green island when the jungle was so hot and dry that they could find no food. The other jungle animals were very polite and well behaved, but Marrook the Monkey was rude and threw fruit skins and seeds all about the green island.

Drawn by H. E. M. Sellen for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Here's my present for the Great Panj-a-ra-rum," shrieked Marrook

January

This is the month of frowning sky,
The moon of bitter weather;
But we know the flowers lie
Cuddled close together,
Underneath warm quilts of snow,
Safe from freezing winds that blow.

Upon our hearths the fires burn bright
And winter stands at bay:
We know a heart with love alight
Can melt the cold away.
We know, in spite of winter's will,
Somewhere the sun is shining still.

MARION DOYLE

Chubby Pig Tries the Ice

Chubby Pig was not at all happy. It was winter and there was snow on the ground, and yes, he was cold. He was tired, too, of doing nothing but eating and sleeping. "I wish something exciting would happen to me," he grunted discontentedly.

"Gray Kitten, Gray Kitten," he called, suddenly. "Are you down by the wall?"

"Sitting right on top of it," replied Gray Kitten. "Is there anything you want?"

"Yes, there is," declared Chubby, as he watched her playing with an old piece of rope. "I want something exciting to happen to me."

"Ummm!" said Gray Kitten thoughtfully. She jumped down from the stone wall. "Chubby, I have just the answer."

"Really!" cried Chubby Pig. "Gray Kitten, you are indeed a good friend."

"Well," began Gray Kitten, "Why don't you and I go down to the duck pond and slide on the ice? I was down there yesterday and it's frozen solid."

Chubby squealed with delight. He had never been sliding on ice before. It sounded quite thrilling. "That's a fine idea!" he answered. And so they started off for the duck pond. Sure enough, when they reached it they found a smooth glassy covering of ice on it.

A Skating Party

"Oh," cried Chubby. "I might fall if I slide on it. I didn't know it was that smooth."

"Nonsense," laughed Gray Kitten. "You won't fall. Watch, I'll step on it first and you'll see how much fun it is."

Gray Kitten slowly stepped onto the slippery ice and slid merrily along. "Come on," she called back to Chubby, who stood hesitantly on the bank.

"Very well," answered Chubby. "Here I come." Cautiously, Chubby walked onto the ice. But no sooner were his four feet on it than they slid from beneath him. "Oink! oink! oink!" squealed Chubby. "What shall I do? Help me up!"

Poor Chubby. He twisted and squirmed and wiggled but those four feet of his would only slide the more. He couldn't move forward, and he couldn't move backward. He wanted to cry, but he knew he was too big a pig to do that. Gray Kitten had no difficulty whatsoever in sliding along, for her sharp little claws kept her from falling.

Gray Kitten Responds

"My goodness, Chubby," cried Gray Kitten, hurrying up to him. "Can't you move even a little way?"

"No," grunted Chubby, despairingly. "I shall have to spend the rest of the winter right in this spot. Perhaps I shall have to stay here until the ice melts."

Gray Kitten climbed onto the bank. "Chubby," she said. "I have an idea. I won't be gone long."

She hurried back to the stone wall. It was still there—the piece of old rope she had been playing with when Chubby had come up to her. Quickly, Gray Kitten picked it up and scampered as fast as she could back to the duck pond. There was Chubby, still grunting and squirming.

"I'm back," she called to him, "and I'll have you off the ice in no time." One end of the rope she tied to a bush overhanging the pond, the other end she gave to Chubby.

"Oh," cried Chubby, excitedly. "That's just the thing!" And he began pulling and hauling himself over the ice, holding tightly to the rope. My, how Chubby puffed and grunted, but before long he reached the other end of the rope and drew himself up on the bank.

"Oink," he exclaimed. "Oh thank you, Gray Kitten, for rescuing me. Sliding on the ice may be fun for you, but I find it quite another story."

Then the two friends returned to the stone wall where they contented themselves by making snowballs.

Ruth Cox

The Snowball

"Let's make a snowball,
A big one," said Sue.
The farther we rolled it
The bigger it grew.

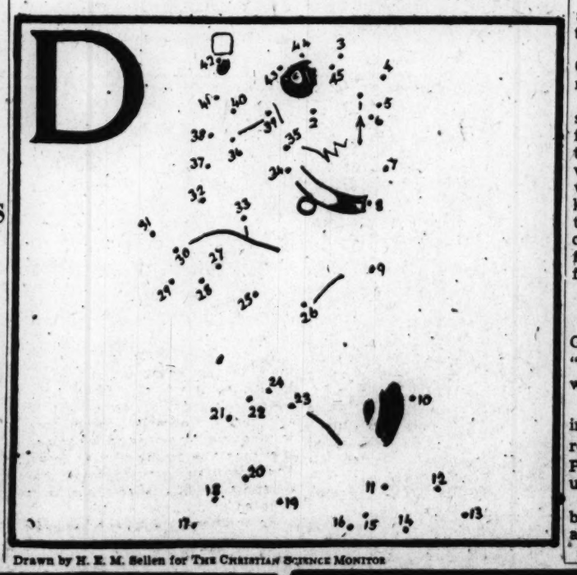
We rolled it and rolled it
Till it grew so wide
We had to run around it
To see the other side.

HELEN HOWLAND PROMMEL

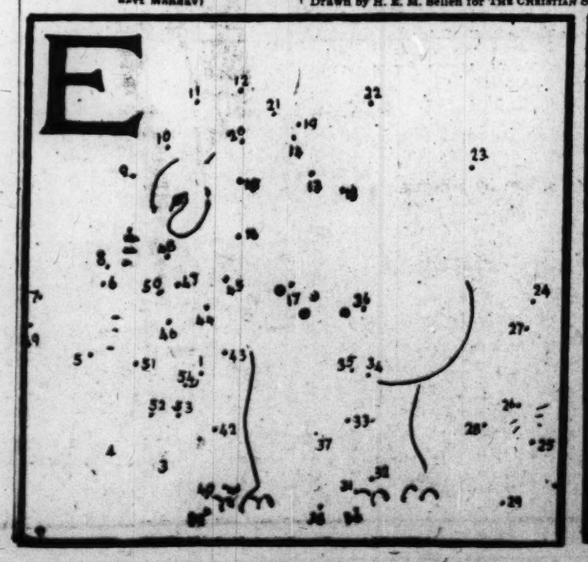
Hidden Animals Alphabet

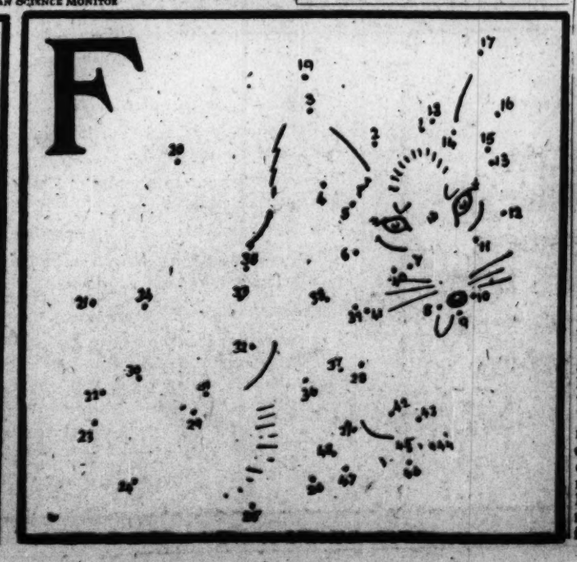
What animals are hiding in these squares? The letters will give you a hint, but by following the numbered dots you will find the answers to the question. Make a careful pencil line from 1 to 2; then go on to 3 and so on up to the highest number in the square. When your pencil has finished its work, you will find a beautiful creature in each square.

(Watch for more Hidden Animals next Monday)



Drawn by H. E. M. Sellen for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR





Adventuring

Sometimes I curl up
All snug in a chair
With a story book,
But I'm not really there!

I'm the white-plumed knight
About whom I read,
Rushing to rescue
Some princess in need.

Again, I'm a goose girl,
Or come-to-life toy,
A pirate, or just
An adventuresome boy.

But when I get sleepy,
And it's time for bed,
I'm glad to be
[illegible]

Our Mail Bag

Elmira, New York

Dear Editor:

I am ten years old and in the fifth grade in school. I like to play with my dog Bubbles, a dark red Cocker Spaniel. I also like to swim in the summer and ice skate in the winter. I would be very happy to receive letters from some girls my age.

Your friend,
Faith S.

Jamaica, New York

Dear Editor:

I love to write letters and would enjoy hearing from girls who are living in England, as well as some in the United States and Canada. I am seven years old and in the 2 B class. Couldn't you have some girls between the ages of seven and ten write to me soon?

Your friend,
Sheila K.

If you want to write to the girls whose letters are printed today, send your letter here, enclosed in a stamped envelope and write on it the partial address of the child as it was published in this column. Put that envelope into another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts.

If someone in your home subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor, you may have your own letter published in the Mail Bag, inviting girls or boys to write to you. Make your letter interesting, so that other children will want to have you for a friend. And when they write to you, remember to answer letters promptly. All Mail Bag correspondents must promise to answer letters promptly.

We'll be expecting to receive many letters to forward to Faith and Sheila, and we hope that many of you will want to have your names published in the Mail Bag. Don't forget to give us the full name of the subscriber in the Monitor in your family.

Many Agree on Postwar Aims, Split on How to Attain Them

Continued from Page 1

cers to the fullest extent practicable. Conversion costs are to be excluded and the profit margin on unprocessed inventory set at 2 per cent.

The Brookings Institution also released a postwar study that recommended making investment more attractive to risk capital and thereby fostering fuller production, greater employment.

The study prepared by Lewis H. Kimmel and financed by the Falk Foundation of Pittsburgh urged as the major stimulants to postwar economic expansion not only tax incentives for risk capital but also deep cuts in corporate tax rates. The tax trends of the 30s were not merely to raise revenue but also "to influence corporate policies and redistribute income," the study said. The first postwar act should be the repeal of the excess profits tax, and the cornerstone of the postwar tax system should be a single normal tax, collected on all taxable income—individual and corporate, the report concludes.

In a National Planning Association report on "farm people and the land after the war" it was emphasized that since more than half the farms in the United States are operated by tenants the betterment of conditions of tenancy was more important than pushing universal owner-operation. It urged legislation to improve the methods of renting tenant-operated farms and such that would include all tenant farms rather than a selected few.

U. S. Navy Unloaded Shorts Bit Too Soon

SOUTH PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Navy found itself stuck with an oversupply of khaki shorts.

In desperation, it sold its entire stock to shorts-loving New Zealanders.

Then Admiral William F. Halsey showed up in his office wearing a pair. Now there's a big rush for shorts.

The only place the Americans can buy them is from a New Zealand clothing warehouse.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

London

London (Seventh Church): Church Building, 8, Wright's Lane, Kensington, W. 8, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 5.

London (Eighth Church): Church Building, Acre Lane, Brixton, S. W. 2, 3 p. m., Feb. 27.

United States

Alabama

Gadsden: Ballroom, Hotel Reich, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

Tuscaloosa: Morgan Hall, University Campus, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 16.

Arizona

Phoenix: Phoenix Union High School Auditorium, 812 East Van Buren Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 18.

Tucson: Temple of Music and Art, 330 South Scott, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 17.

California

Bakersfield: Church Edifice, Eighteenth and C Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.

Los Angeles (auspices Twenty-seventh Church): Thirteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 16.

Los Angeles (auspices Fifth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Churches): Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 12:10 p. m., Jan. 17.

National City: Sweetwater Union High School, Highland Avenue and Thirtieth Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 16.

Palm Springs (auspices Society, Indio): Woman's Club, Baristo and Cahuilla Roads, 3 p. m., Jan. 16.

Sacramento (First Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, Sixteenth and J Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 18.

San Diego (Third Church): Church Edifice, 1839 Robinson Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 17. Radiocast Station KFMB, 1450kc.

San Francisco (First Church): Church Edifice, California and Franklin Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.

San Francisco (Third Church): Church Edifice, 1250 Haight Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.

San Pedro (Seventh Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 1010 South Cabrillo Avenue, 3 p. m., Jan. 16.

Studio City (Thirty-sixth Church, Los Angeles): Church Auditorium, 3948 Laurel Grove Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.

Florida

Bradenton: Woman's Club Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 18.

Coral Gables: Edlementary School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.

Fort Myers: Church Edifice, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 16.

Illinois

Chicago (Fifth Church): Lecture notice for Jan. 21 withdrawn.

Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Edifice, 112 East Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 22.

Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 6201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 18.

Granite City: Church Edifice, 2560 Delmar Avenue, 3 p. m., Jan. 16.

Indiana

Elkhart: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.

Shelbyville: Colescott School Auditorium, Colescott and Tompkins Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 18.

Kansas

Salina: Church Edifice, Eighth and Mulberry Streets, 3 p. m., Jan. 16.

Kentucky

Fulton: First Christian Church, 3 p. m., Jan. 16.

Louisiana

Lake Charles: Church Edifice, Ford and Kirby Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 18.

Monroe: Ouachita Parish High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.

New Orleans (Third Church). Jerusalem Temple, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

Maine

Portland: Congress Square Universalist Church, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.

Massachusetts

Greenfield: High School Auditorium, Federal Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 18.

Michigan

Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, 3 p. m., Jan. 16.

Kalamazoo (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, South Westnedge at Vine Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (First Church): Church Edifice, Twenty-fourth Street and Nicollet Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.

Missouri

St. Louis (Sixth Church): Church Auditorium, 3736 Natural Bridge Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.

University City: Church Auditorium, 6900 Delmar Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.

New Jersey

Ridgewood: Warner Theater, 190 East Ridgewood Avenue, 3 p. m., Jan. 16.

Teaneck (auspices First Church, Ridgefield Park): Teaneck High School Auditorium, Queen Anne Road at Route No. 4, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 20.

Woodbury: Rialto Theater, Broad Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 16.

New York

New York (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 171 Macdougal Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.

Ohio

Berea: Berea High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 16.

Cleveland (Sixth Church): Church Auditorium, West Ninety-eighth Street and Denison Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.

Greenville: St. Clair Memorial Hall, West Fourth Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 16.

Norwood: Norwood Roller Rink, 1631 Sherman Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 17.

Urbana: Lecture notice for Jan. 16 withdrawn.

Youngstown (Second Church): Princeton Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 20.

Oklahoma

Tulsa (Second Church): Convention Hall, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 18.

Pennsylvania

Wilkinsburg: Rowland Theater, 913 Wood Street, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 16.

Rhode Island

Providence (First Church): Church Edifice, Prospect and Meeting Streets, 8 p. m., January 17.

Texas

Amarillo: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., January 20.

Dallas (Third Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., January 21.

El Paso: Scottish Rite Cathedral, 301 West Missouri Street, 8 p. m., January 17.

Houston (First Church): Music Hall, Sam Houston Coliseum, 8 p. m., January 18.

McAllen: Junior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., January 16.

Sherman: High School Auditorium, Crockett and King Streets, 8 p. m., January 20.

Waco: Church Edifice, 1101 Columbus Avenue, 8 p. m., January 20.

Utah

Salt Lake City (First Church): Church Edifice, 352 East Third South Street, 4 p. m., January 16.

Washington

Port Angeles: Elks Auditorium, 8 p. m., January 16.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (Second Church): Church Edifice, 2722 West Highland Boulevard, 8 p. m., January 21.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, on Jan. 16, 30; Feb. 6, 20.

Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Jan. 23, March 26.

Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Feb. 27.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Jan. 16, 30; Feb. 6, 20.

Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Jan. 23; Feb. 27.

New York

New York City—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Jan. 16.

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Feb. 6, 20.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Jan. 16; Feb. 6, 20.

Central States

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Jan. 30; March 26.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Jan. 16; Feb. 6, 20.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KPOS, 1280kc, on Jan. 16, 30; Feb. 6, 20.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1280kc, on Feb. 6.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 9 p. m., KRSC, 1350kc, on Jan. 16, 30; Feb. 6, 20.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Jan 23; Feb. 6, 20.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on Jan. 23; Feb. 20.

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Nazi Satellites Still Cling to Germany

Continued from Page 1

ment is a warning by the Finnish Seamen's Union against serving in German merchant vessels. In many cases, the union asserted, the men's wages are not paid.

[The Finnish official radio was quoted by the Associated Press today as saying that Finland "wants peace and is willing to make peace," but insists that Russia's terms be made known first.

A Berlin broadcast, however, said that Vaino A. Tanner, Finnish Minister of Finance, had told a Swedish newspaper correspondent that the possibility of a separate peace with Russia has been "completely ruled out" because of unconditional surrender demands.]

Situation in Hungary

A similar crystallization of public opinion as is seen in Finland has been noticed in other satellite states, where, despite rumors from Ankara, Soviet victories are regarded as having anyhow temporarily strengthened the hands of those who want to co-operate more fully with the Germans, or at any rate refrain from contracting out of the war.

Thus in Hungary not only have Premier Nicholas Kallay and pro-Nazi leader Bela Imredy ended their long feud by a dramatic handshake in Parliament, but two Leftist leaders, Karoly Peyer and Mrs. Anne Kethly, appear to have been temporarily deprived of parliamentary immunity and have been forced to moderate their activities in opposition to Government policy.

There is still no sign, however, of more Hungarian troops going to Russia, nor of those who are already there being actually sent into the firing line.

The Government evidently wants to keep them, like the Finns, for the duty of guarding their own frontiers.

[The Budapest Radio said yesterday, according to the Associated Press, that Alexander Garbai, whom it identified as the President of the short-lived Hungarian Soviet Republic of 1919, had been arrested in Paris and charged with negotiating with Soviet Russia on behalf of Hungary.]

Rumania and Bulgaria

The Rumanian Government's attitude also appears to be increasingly resolute, and it shows no sign yet of giving way to the demands of Opposition leaders. Significantly, however, Government emphasis here, too, is now more on the defense of the Rumanian frontier than on offensive adventures in the heart of Russia, where the despised Rumanian Army has even in a bad cause earned the respect of its adversaries.

At the moment, the weakest link in the satellite chain seems to be Bulgaria where, however, pro-Axis elements are stated to have successfully surmounted a serious governmental crisis last week. Incidentally, American bombers carried out another heavy raid on Sofia today.

Some Balkan observers believe the fact that Turkey clearly intends to keep out of the war, for the present anyhow, is largely responsible for keeping Bulgaria in the Axis camp. So far Prince Cyril, one of Bulgaria's three regents, and Premier Bogdan Philoff, are thus still even able to persuade an increasingly hostile public opinion that the best policy is to wait and see.

[A Budapest dispatch to the Turkish newspaper Aksham was quoted by the Associated Press as saying that within the coming week it was expected that a "national concentration cabinet" or a one-man regency or both would be installed in Sofia. This was taken to mean a Cabinet including pro-Allied opposition leaders.]

Still Hope for a Draw

This more or less general stiffening among the satellites is regarded as a normal development by informed observers here. They point out that the Governments of all four satellite states are too closely identified with the policy of co-operation with Germany to be able to make a volte-face.

All, however, have reached a state when they are anxious to try to conserve their country's armed strength in the hope that the United Nations, and the U. S. S. R. in particular, will be too weak to press their attack right home. And they are subject to the increasing pressure of those who realize where their country's true interests lie.

Majority opinion in all the satellites has already given up any expectation of a German victory, but it is still hoping for a draw. The moment it realizes that stark defeat is inevitable the crack is expected to develop with great rapidity.

Meeting With Beneš

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk arranged yesterday to confer within the next day or two with President Eduard Beneš of the exiled Czechoslovak Government and Soviet Russia's view toward Poland's postwar boundaries is expected to be the topic. Poles here were unwilling to express hope that a solution is near.

"Our position is that Mr. Beneš has brought a message from Moscow," a spokesman said. "We want to see what it is."

Mr. Beneš returned to London recently from Moscow, where a Russian-Czechoslovak postwar mutual assistance pact was signed.

A Polish information bureau official, however, flatly denied the statement of a London newspaper, the Sunday Observer, that a Soviet compromise offer already had been submitted to the Polish Government by Russia.

Inventor of Jet-Driven Plane

Associated Press Radiophoto

Wing Commander Frank Whittle

Wing Commander Frank Whittle, RAF officer, shown here arjusting a slide rule, is credited with invention of first successful jet-propulsion engine for fighter aircraft. The United States and Britain announced jointly on Jan. 6 that several hundred test flights of jet-propelled planes had been completed without mishap, and that quantity production will begin soon.

Willkie Repudiates Doctrine That People of U. S. Are Sick

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Wendell L. Willkie struck out at Roosevelt administrative policy as "the fallacy of one-man government in a democracy," and called for extension of Allied military co-ordination and co-operation to "political and economic and moral understandings," as featured speaker in the national radiocast of the sixth Metropolitan Opera Victory Rally here on Saturday.

Declaring that the trend of "common council" relations among the four great United Nations powers clearly indicated the force of public opinion in affairs, Mr. Willkie took caustic exception to the "insidious doctrine" recently promulgated at a White House press conference at which "it was suggested that our Government is a doctor and that we, the people of the United States, are patients."

"Now this idea, even though facetiously suggested (that the nation change the name from Dr. New Deal to Dr. Win-the-War), that the American people are always sick and that they are not robust individuals actually is . . . a doctrine that would make moral hypochondriacs of us all if we accepted it," he said.

Must Be Repudiated

"It is a doctrine which at this particular moment we must repudiate and repudiate completely. For the tests that we face in the coming year will require not only healthy bodies, but vigorous minds and stalwart spirits. This year will be a tough year."

Seeing in the "indestructible standards of what John Keats called 'truth and beauty,'" the basic tenet of democracy, Mr. Willkie held they would prevail "if the people are given full responsibility for their personal lives and for the government of their public affairs."

On a similar occasion a year ago, when "no American of cabinet rank had even visited Russia or China," he recalled, he had voiced the consensus of "millions of us" that immediate steps had to be taken to bring together, Britain, Russia, China and the United States.

"The force of the peoples' opinion was responsible for the very fact that the conferences at Moscow, at Cairo and at Teheran took place and for such progress as has been made thus far," he asserted.

People Must Raise Voice

"The people must now assert their opinion clearly to bring about those political, economic and moral understandings which alone can make real the great principles for which we fight.

"Unfortunately, the weight of American public opinion and the power of our official representatives will be greatly lessened if America presents to the world the spectacle of a democratic nation discordant within and unable to solve its domestic problems. . . . Other nations will not understand that the very reason we seem so inept at times is not because democracy is inherently ineffective, but because we have not as individual citizens assumed our responsibilities. . . ."

Then, holding that "the recurrent seizures of factories and mines and the recent seizure of the railroads" were ample evidence that "no doctor, even with the palliatives and drugs of an all-wise, all-powerful government," could obviate citizen responsibility, Mr. Willkie pictured the confusion in domestic economy as "a perfect illustration of the fallacy of one-man government in a democracy, no matter how brilliant and no matter how well-meaning it may be." The national ill-being would be cured, he declared, "only by attacking its fundamental cause—maladministration."

G. O. P. Pledged to 'Help Win Peace'

Continued from Page 1

and some of the party's real political problems, which ultimately will have to be resolved rather than concealed, are coming more fully into the open.

The high command of the National Committee, for example, has gone all out on the proposition that the Republicans can elect anybody president of the United States in 1944.

At his press conference, Mr. Spangler said he was assuming that President Roosevelt would run for a fourth term, and he was completely confident of a sweeping G. O. P. victory.

"With anybody?" he was asked.

"With anybody the convention nominates," he replied.

Cake Takes Exception

Ralph H. Cake, National Committeeman for Oregon and prospective preconvention campaign manager of Wendell Willkie, took direct and complete exception to this optimistic estimate.

He told correspondents he fully shared the views expressed in a nationwide radiocast Jan. 8 by Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont, who declared that the win-with-anybody philosophy was a "rosy dream" which would be suicidal to the party.

Mr. Cake said he already had received evidence from many parts of the country that Governor Wills' views were held by many Republicans and, if this proves to be the case, it seems apparent that disagreement over this basic point of view is widespread as well as deep.

Mr. Spangler sought to buttress his prophecy of an easy and certain Republican victory at the polls this fall by announcing results of a "survey" of political opinion among American troops overseas. He said he had asked the captains or lieutenants he knew personally in four battalions to check the attitude of the soldiers toward the New Deal and the Republican Party in the coming elections.

Soldier Vote Sampled

He reported the returns convinced him the servicemen would vote the same as the civilian population at home and that, on that basis, it would be 56 per cent Republican and 44 per cent Democratic.

While at his press conference, Mr. Spangler said he had requested a "survey"—and he used the word—to be made to determine the political leanings of the troops. He issued a formal statement later saying he did not intend the word to mean "a formal action such as a Gallup Poll"—a kind of opinion-sampling which is understood to be contrary to War Department regulations.

Mr. Spangler explained in his written statement that he had just written "four particularly old friends" to give him a report on the soldier attitude and he said he "assumed the New Deal is doing likewise."

In his speech, the National Chairman said the Republican Party, beyond its nonpartisan dedication to "winning the war and winning the peace," is deeply concerned with "the problems of converting America to a peacetime economy."

Vital Needs Listed

He listed the need of restoring normal activities of industrial and agricultural America, of repairing the ravages of war, of protecting and aiding returning soldiers and civilians to find profitable employment.

He repeated his opinion that Republican voting now was far ahead of the New Deal in most of the country, that no matter how far ahead of his party he might run, Mr. Roosevelt cannot be elected for another term.

Mr. Spangler contended that re-election of the President might well mean "dictatorship, revolution, war, and the death of the nation."

Wills for Willkie

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Formally launching the candidacy of Wendell L. Willkie for the Republican presidential re-nomination, Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont Jan. 8 warned that the Republican Party will be committing political suicide in 1944 if it permits a small group of "discredited reactionaries" to rig the convention and put over a "Harding" nomination on the rank and file of voters.

He declared that such a scheme is already afoot and that through "smart political manipulation" it is seeking to prevent a free choice of the 1944 nominee.

Speaking as the Republican Governor of Republican Vermont, the most loyal Republican State in the Union, Mr. Wills characterized Mr. Willkie as "the outstanding Republican of our time" and "the only Republican certain to beat the strongest Democratic candidate."

Pulls No Punches

Exploding something which sounded very much like a bombshell under the Republican National Committee, now gathering in Chicago, Governor Wills named the names of the bloc of G. O. P. leaders which, he said, was blindly assuming it could "win with anybody" and which was united on nothing but "hatred of Wendell Willkie."

"The last ballot in Kentucky was hardly counted nine weeks ago," he stated, "when the four-year locusts of Republican politics blackened the horizon to blight the victory crops.

"From what I read in the papers, this cloud had some leaders and some spokesmen. I do not have to tell you who they were. There was Alf Landon, John Hamilton, Joseph Pew, Senator Nye, the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, and, of course, the metropolitan McCormick-Patterson Newspaper Axis.

"They were loud. They were angry. They indulged in much loose talk.

"Yet, I cannot believe their voices are the voice of the resurgent Republican of 1944. The latter is forward-looking. He seeks to build and strengthen. He wants ours to be a better country, this a better world."

He said that a lot of Republicans in Vermont—where Republicans are Republicans—would like to know on what grounds "these few discredited mouthpieces of reaction" base their charges that Wendell Willkie is not a Republican.

"Is it," he asked, "because, with the world in flames, Willkie spoke out clearly and courageously for national unity when other men were silent or timid?

Governor Wills was careful to emphasize that it is not his opinion that Mr. Willkie is the only Republican qualified to be President of the United States. He mentioned that there are numerous Republican Governors who could fill that office with distinction. But he held that Mr. Willkie was the only nominee certain to be the strongest opposition.

President Charts Legislative Course

Continued from Page 1

fiscal matters will dominate the new session's first week.

Delay in passing the new tax bill, around which discussions started early last fall, is estimated to be costing the Treasury $110,000,000 a month.

Congress has whittled down the original Treasury recommendations for a $10,500,000,000 tax increase to $2,200,000,000. Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, who is in sharp disagreement with the Administration on fiscal policy, said his Committee would ask the Senate to vote first on a rider freezing the social security tax for the rest of 1944 at its current level of 1 per cent each on employers and employees.

Excise increases will come next. The controversal issue of revising the renegotiation clauses of war contracts, asserted by opponents to open the way for profiteering, is put over for a week.

The big job before Congress is to pick up the unfinished tasks which it left when it started on its three weeks holiday.

Mustering-Out Pay

The first House task is to dispose of legislation covering mustering-out pay for discharged servicemen. The soldier vote bill is the next issue. The Senate passed a resolution calling on the respective states to aid soldiers in voting, but a demand has arisen, heard by legislators on their vacation, to put into effect a national system to distribute and collect uniform ballots.

The Senate has the tax bill to finish followed by the question of consumers' subsidies to stabilize living costs. The House voted overwhelmingly to throw out all subsidies, but here again, public opinion seems to be intervening to modify action.

The bitterly controversial bill to repeal poll-tax laws in southern states, which already has passed the House and been reported out favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee, will start an expected filibuster on the Senate floor, when it reaches it.

For the first time since the repeal of the 18th Amendment, this session will hear witnesses call for a return of the prohibition law or, at least, a strengthening of antiliquor laws to aid in the war effort. Hearings will be before a House committee. Prohibition return has little chance, however, at this session.

In the present temper of Congress, further laws restricting labor would be very easy to pass if the President recommended them. In some quarters it has been stated that Mr. Roosevelt would ask for a universal compulsory service law, applying to labor and everyone else on the civilian front. The Army and Navy Journal has a report to this effect, but it is doubted in political circles.

On the other hand, events leading up to the seizure of the railroads have roused Congress, and there certainly will be a great deal of steam let off on the subject, even if some new legislation like strengthening of the Smith-Connally antistrike bill, is not passed.

Terror Action Used By Nazi in Denmark

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Free Danish News Service declared Jan. 7 that the two recent political slayings in Denmark were "an organized Nazi terror action intended to scare Danish patriots from taking the law into their hands against informers."

Victims of the two slayings were Dr. Willy Vighold, a city councilor in Slagelse who was shot in his office Jan. 6, and Kaj Munk, famed Danish poet who was killed earlier in gangster style.

The News Service said nearly all arrests by German police in Denmark in the last two months have been made on the basis of tips furnished by Danish informers.

Newark News Resumes

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 10 (AP)—Publication of the Newark Evening news resumed publication today after suspension of all editions for two days because of a wage dispute.

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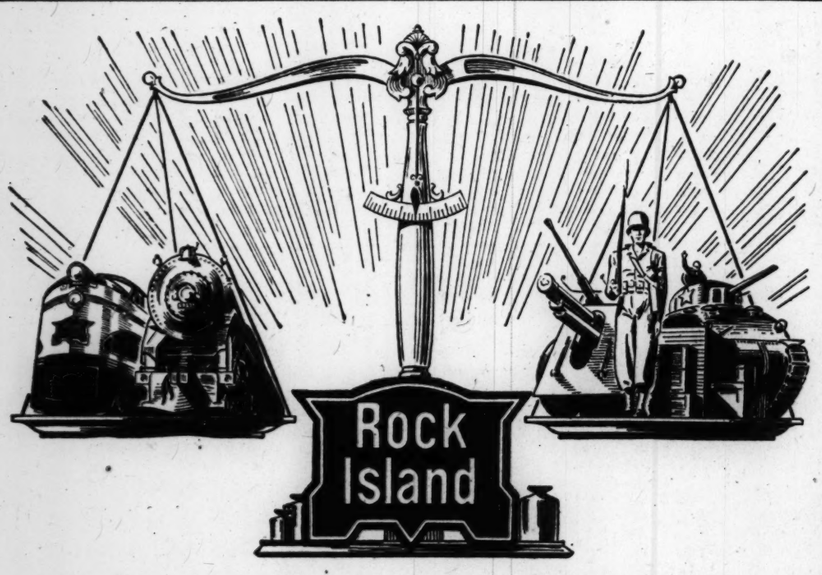

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The Home Forum

True Identity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PERSONAL identification is important. Under some circumstances to prove one's personal identity may seem difficult, under others dangerous. Generally it is supposed to be established by outward events and physical traits. Legal citizenship, family ties, and an accustomed place in the community constitute a large part of the human sense of identity. Even the size, color, and condition of the physical body are included.

Although this human sense of identity also includes mental and spiritual qualities, their value is frequently neither clear nor determined. Examination shows that this sense of personal identity is subject to changes which are contradictory to the spiritual meaning of "identity." The turmoil and confusion of today which demand personal identification also offer the occasion for the deeper question, "What is the true identity of man?"

All will agree that identity is something to be known mentally; it has to do with consciousness, and is inseparable from intelligence and moral character. "Identity" requires continuity of distinctive traits and essential qualities. True identity, then, must be independent of outward circumstances and physical conditions. Since matter is not intelligent, hence not capable of moral character, matter cannot be a part of, nor affect, man's true identity. Such a statement is contrary to generally accepted opinion, but it has Scriptural authority.

In Genesis (1:27) we read, "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him." Truth, wisdom, mercy, righteousness, and life are words used in the Old Testament to express the nature of God. Christ Jesus said (John 4:24), "God is a Spirit." He not only identified his own selfhood with Spirit, Love, Truth, but so identified the real selfhood of all men. He said (John 14:10), "Believest thou not that I am in the Father, and the Father in me?" And when praying that all men should recognize their spiritual identity as one in substance and quality with divine Mind, he said (John 17:20, 21): "Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word; that they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us."

The Science underlying Jesus' statements of the real man's identity is expressed by Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 588), where she defines "I, or Ego" as "Divine Principle; Spirit; Soul; incorporeal, unerring, immortal, and eternal Mind." She continues, "There is but one I, or Us, but one divine Principle, or Mind, governing all existence."

Identity is determined by its source and substance, and requires the continuance of essential qualities. The source of man is God, the divine Mind that created man; and the substance of man is spiritual, since God is Spirit. The essential qualities of man continue unchanged because they are expressions or reflections of their source and substance—God, Mind, Truth, Love, Spirit, Life, Soul. Thus is man's true identity found to be perfect and eternal.

Furthermore, because infinite Mind, Truth, Life, is the source and sum of all being, the spiritual qualities which characterize one man belong to every man. Only by acknowledging the real equality and brotherhood of all men can the individual fully realize and manifest his own true identity. As each recognizes this true identity to be spiritual, the son of God, and manifests spiritual qualities such as intelligence, truthfulness, love, graciousness, beauty, purity, and the like, the true identity of all will be known, loved, and honored in human experience.

Error would identify man with that which is unlike God, with matter and material sense, with sin, disease, and sorrow. To acknowledge one's spiritual identity with God, good, is to know and experience the infinite good bestowed on man by his Maker. The process of identifying one's self with his spiritual source must be worked out in life practice. It can take place wherever the individual finds himself—on the battlefield, the ocean, among the clouds, wherever one is striving to fulfill his duty.

Christian Science reveals God and the true identity of man, and is leading mankind into the peace, joy, abundance, activity, and security which belong to man. We experience the joys "which God hath prepared for them that love him" as we establish in thought and deed our true identity as the sons and daughters of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian.]

By Courtesy of the Guild of Boston Artists to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"ON THE ROMAN ROAD": *A Wood-Block Print by Hazel Jackson*

SOMETHING OF HER GIFT as a sculptor is reflected in this wood-block print by Miss Hazel Jackson. She was educated in the Boston Museum School, but spent several years studying and working in Rome.

Miss Jackson paused to observe the form and bearing of this horse on the Appian Way. She took great pains to model the animal with a sturdy black line of varying thickness and direction. Perhaps the fibrous texture of the wood has influenced the character of the print.

Out of the Frosted Earth

This winter walk down the path leads
From the hills into the quiet valley.
We find the south slopes warm with sun;
The long shadows of trees climb high
Over the rolling banks of laurel
And evergreen. Once in the valley,
We find a cup of cold, a bowl moulded
By the unseen hands of winter
Out of the frosted earth and stone,
One that the warmth cannot reach and thaw.
Here there are arctic days, weeks
Without sun, and the ice whose keen breath
Stills once more the creek's old song.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

ИСТИННАЯ ПОДЛИННОСТЬ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Установление подлинности лица весьма важно. Доказать свою подлинность может казаться трудным при одних обстоятельствах, и опасным при других. Вообще предполагается, что подлинность лица устанавливается внешними событиями и физическими чертами. Законное гражданство, семейные связи и привычное положение в обществе составляют в значительной степени подлинность, в человеческом смысле этого слова. Даже размеры, цвет волос и кожи и состояние физического тела включены в это понятие.

Хотя это человеческое понимание подлинности также включает умственные и духовные свойства, ценность этих последних часто и не ясна и не определенна. Исследование показывает, что это понимание подлинности лица подвержено изменениям, которые противоречат духовному смыслу "подлинности". Владения и смятения настоящего времени, которые требуют установления подлинности лица, в тоже время представляют случай задаться более глубоким вопросом, "Что есть истинная подлинность человека?"

Все согласятся, что подлинность есть нечто, что познается умственно; нечто, что касается сознания и неотделимо от ума и нравственного облика. "Подлинность" требует беспрерывности отличительных черт и существенных качеств. Истинная подлинность, таким образом, должна быть независимой от внешних обстоятельств и физических условий. Так как материя не обладает рассудком и, следовательно, не может иметь нравственного облика, она не является составной частью истинной подлинности человека и не может влиять на нее. Подобное заявление противоречит общепринятому мнению, но имеет за собой авторитет Писания.

В книге Бытия (1:27) мы читаем: "И сотворил Бог человека по образу Своему, по образу Божию сотворил его". Истина, мудрость, милосердие, справедливость и жизнь—вот слова, которые употребляются в Ветхом Завете как выражающие природу Бога. Христос Иисус сказал (от Иоанна 4:24): "Бог есть дух". Он отождествлял с Духом, Любовью, Истиной, не только свое собственное я, но также и истинное я всех людей. Он сказал (от Иоанна 14:10): "Разве ты не веришь, что Я в Отце, и Отец во Мне?" И когда он молился о том чтобы все люди признали свою духовную подлинность как единую, по существу и по качеству, с божественным Разумом, он сказал (от Иоанна 17:20, 21): "Не о них же только молю, но и о верующих в Меня по слову их: Да будут все едино; как Ты, Отче, во мне, и Я в Тебе, так и они да будут в Нас едино."

Наука, которая лежит в основании заявлений Иисуса относительно подлинности истинного человека, выражена Мэри Бэкер Эдди в книге "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 588), где она определяет "Я, или Эго" как "Божественный Принцип; Дух; Душа; бесплотный, непогрешимый, бессмертный и вечный Разум". Она продолжает: "Существует только одно Я, или Мы, только один божественный Принцип, или Разум, управляющий всем бытием".

Подлинность определяется своим началом и сущностью и требует беспрерывности существенных своих свойств. Начало человека есть Бог, божественный Разум, который создал человека; и сущность человека духовна, ибо Бог есть Дух. Существенные свойства человека остаются неизменными, ибо они являются выражениями или отражениями их источника и их сущности—Бога, Разума, Истины, Любви, Духа, Жизни, Души. Таким образом, истинная подлинность человека выясняется как совершенная и вечная.

Более того, так как бесконечный Разум, Истина, Жизнь, является источником и суммой всего бытия, духовные свойства, которые характерны для одного лица, присущи всем. Только путем признания истинного равенства и братства всех людей, может индивидуум полностью осознать и проявить свою собственную истинную подлинность. По мере того, как каждый признает, что эта истинная подлинность духовна,—чадо Бога,—он проявляет духовные свойства, как то, разумность, правдивость, любовь, милосердие, красоту, чистоту и тому подобное, истинная подлинность всех познается и будет любима и уважаема в жизни человеческой.

Забавление хотело бы отождествить человека с тем, что не любо Богу, с материей и материальным чувством, с грехом, болезнью и горем. Признать, что духовная подлинность человека тождественна с Богом, добром, значит познать и испытать бесконечное добро, дарованное человеку его Творцом. Процесс отождествления самого себя со своим духовным началом должен быть выработан на жизненном опыте. Этот процесс может происходить всюду, где бы ни находился индивидуум,—будь то на поле сражения, на океане, в облаках,—всюду, где человек стремится исполнить свой долг.

Христианская Наука открывает Бога и истинную подлинность человека и ведет род человеческий к покою, радости, изобилию, деятельности и безопасности, которые принадлежат человеку. Мы испытываем радости, которые "приготовил Бог любящим Его", когда мы устанавливаем в мыслях и поступках нашу истинную подлинность—сыновей и дочерей Бога.

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальных Христианской Науки или у Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

From My Library Walls

A FEW EVENINGS AGO, I enjoyed a delightful reunion with Charles Dickens; and it all came about because my eye had lighted on a photograph of the great writer, framed above a check for £5-0-0, signed by him and hanging upon my library wall. It is dated "12 February, 1864," drawn for "Sundries" against his account with Coutts & Company, and is authenticated by the well-known series of lines beneath the signature.

I might have been intrigued into a surmise as to what Charles Dickens had purchased with the proceeds of that particular five-pound check; but instead my mind leaped back to a wonderful June day in 1904 when Henry Fielding Dickens, Charles Dickens' son, personally acted as guide and expositor for the literary pilgrimage of the famous old Whitefriars Club of London, on the occasion of their annual journey through "Dickensland." On that occasion, I was so fortunate as to be a guest of the club. At that time, the members included Hall Caine, Sir Gilbert Parker, H. G. Wells, Anthony Hope Hawkins (who was my host), and Max Pemberton.

It was a gorgeous spring morning when we gathered at Holborn station to take the train to Sole Street. Here we found a tally-ho awaiting us. After a short, but exhilarating drive through characteristic English country, we arrived at Cobham and the Leather Bottle Inn. I know not what was in the minds of my companions, but I felt myself following the Pickwickian Mr. Winkle and Mr. Snodgrass as hosts into a room already made familiar to me by the photographic description by Dickens—"long, low-roofed, with high-backed leather cushioned chairs of fantastic shapes, with a variety of old portraits and roughly colored prints of some antiquity." We had barely time to test the comfort of these chairs, when mine host beckoned to us to follow him just outside the Inn, where, with due awe and ceremony, he pointed to the spot where Mr. Pickwick discovered the famous stone which bore the mystical, cabalistic inscription.

Henry Dickens proved an admirable guide. Instead of assuming a perfunctory attitude in gratifying the eager curiosity of a group of pilgrims, he showed a genuine pride in giving to his father's immortal writings a tangible reality. The little town of Cobham certainly supplied Dickens with rich material, of which he made good use. Henry Dickens quoted freely from his father's text as he pointed out the places of interest. He appeared to be living so completely in the atmosphere created by his father that his own personality seemed merged into the fictional characters, as he brought them to life and gave them their native background.

After a stay, all too short, listening to the story of the ancient church and the old college behind the Inn, later transformed into almshouses to which Dickens refers in the "Uncommercial Traveller," we climbed on our tally-ho and set off for Rochester, driving through Cobham Park with its long vistas of stately oaks and elms, so old that the trunks were covered with ivy and moss. Cobham Park, we were reminded, was Charles Dickens' favorite walking ground, and he refers to it when recounting the famous search for Tracy Tupman in "The Pickwick Papers." Emerging from the park, the tally-ho kicked up a cloud of dust as it swung into the road which leads to Strood and Rochester. Just before we reached Rochester Bridge, the Castle and Cathedral of Rochester showed up majestically in the distance. Our guide at that moment quoted the words Jingle used, which perfectly described the entrance to Rochester: "fine place—glorious piles—frowning water—tottering arches—dark nooks—crumbling staircase—old cathedral too—earthy smell—pilgrims' feet worn away the old steps—little Saxon doors—"

Rochester was selected by Charles Dickens more often than any other spot as the background for his stories. It is also the Dullborough of the "Uncommercial Traveller," the Cloisterham of "Edwin Drood," the market town in "Great Expectations," and is easily identified in many minor associations. In Rochester we stopped at what was identified as Eastgate House, Miss Twinkleton's Seminary for Young Ladies, now turned into a museum which contains a room of Dickens' relics. Near by was the scene of the "Seven Poor Travellers," Watts' Charity. Rochester is famous, too, in English history, for its twelfth century Castle which we visited, admiring the beautifully laid-out grounds overlooking the river. After spending more than the allotted time at the Castle, we went on to the Cathedral. As we left, Henry Dickens pointed out the old gateway where Jasper lodged with Verger Tope.

Now came the moment which, to all English people, means more than history or tradition or romance—tea-time! Personally, I wanted to listen still longer to the associations which our guide made between the locality and his father's books. But it was tea-time, so everything else had to be passed up. However, given the necessity, it was a happy tea-time, for we all were welcomed cordially into the beautiful rose garden of the charming old Deanery by Mrs. Dean Hole, and thus were brought abruptly back into the present. After tea, we again climbed onto our tally-ho and rolled on to Maidstone, over Bluebell Hill. Maidstone was the Muggleton of "Pickwick" and "David Copperfield." Our guide pointed out the County Gaol, where the trial was held of young Edmunds in "The Convict's Return." Then Henry Dickens invited us to follow Mr. Pickwick down the High Street, as he proceeded on his way to witness the great cricket match between the All Muggletonians and the Dingley Dellers.

When we reached the Royal Star Hotel at Maidstone, the pilgrimage was officially ended; but there still was a delicious dinner ahead of us, during which the conversation was centered on Dickens and his characters. Our guide added a number of entertaining reminiscences of his father, and the encore which was thus added to our day's entertainment proved quite the brightest spot of the entire adventure.

So, you see, when I look at the cancelled check of Charles Dickens which hangs upon my library wall, I am not at all curious as to the "sundries" for which the five pounds were undoubtedly intelligently spent. I am certain, however, that these tangibles could not have equaled the value of the intangibles made up of fascinating memories which the old check recalls to me.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

The Plane Tree by My Window

THE PLANE TREE by my window is my oldest friend. I have known him all my life, and love the friendly way he spreads his arms in benediction towards my window. The friendly way, too, in which he whispers at night under the throbbing stars, and roars defiance when the wind and rain pit their strength against his mighty frame.

He is a giant, this old friend of mine. A wise giant, because he is so old.

Long before I was born, he knew the pageant of the year. He knew spring and the mysterious urge that fired the hearts of furred and feathered, of plant and human world. He knew summer with her rioting flowers, her luscious fruits, her ripening corn, the honey flow and the insect revelry. He knew autumn, too: the berry harvest, the voices of the night, the flaming glory of the leaves in woods and hedgerows and gardens, the elusive mists, the departure of the migrant birds. He knew winter: winter sunsets, winter frost music, winter snow, winter sleep.

On quiet summer nights, the plane tree whispers drowsily, as if talking in his sleep; but, when the wind rises, the voice of the old giant rises, too. There is a soughing and a sighing that turns my thoughts to waves, long-curling waves rolling leisurely shorewards. I know then that my friend is talking of the sea.

Through many springs, I have watched the buds swell to leafbreak, the birth of leaves, the clothing of the great dipping branches. At the end of many summers, I have marvelled at the gold-brown beauty of the withering leaves and regretfully seen them drifting slowly earthwards.

The leaves have fallen now, but have left behind those balls which are the seed-cases. Threaded like beads, in twos and threes, these "Soldier Boys," as the children call them, will not leave their posts till spring returns to gladden the slumbering world. The storms of winter may try to wrest them from their hangars, but seldom are the "Soldier Boys" defeated. One day next March, they will fall to the ground; and the seeds, which they have guarded through the winter, will be freed and borne away on the wind.

Both homely and companionable is that rustling outside my window, the rustling in branches where in summer birds find shelter from the noonday sun beneath the taut, shield-like leaves, and in winter from the keen winds and driving rains; for there are always warm nooks and crannies against the stout old trunk and among the branches.

A boon and a blessing to birds as to me is the grand old giant outside my window.

I. S. R.

Flowers "Down Under"

FLOWERS are present in profusion. It is hard to think of Australia without thinking of them. Among the native flowers the wattle is perhaps the best known. Akin to the mimosa of America, several hundred varieties have been identified. The commonest are yellow, consisting of clusters of little balls of fluff, delicately scented. The boronia is also an exceedingly well-liked flower, growing in greatest profusion in Western Australia, the home of an extraordinary variety of wild flowers. The most common boronia has small, cup-shaped blossoms, usually a brown outside and golden green inside, with a dark-green leaf and stem and a pungent perfume. The fragrance of a small bunch is to some tastes almost overpowering. (A delightful sweet perfume is made of the boronia.) Other striking wild flowers that have common fame are the waratah which, in eastern Australia, consists of a huge ball of red gathered up in a kind of cup of petals markedly larger than those forming the center; the flannel flower, so named from the texture and color of the petals and center; and the extraordinary banksia, a favorite with painters who do flower pieces, which, to put it crudely, resembles a huge purple-colored pine cone! Flowers are extremely popular among all classes as decorations for the home. The Australians have become, in recent years, great gardeners. Only a few of the wild flowers have been domesticated, so the introduced varieties are the object of intense solicitude.—From "Introducing Australia," C. HARTLEY GRATTAN. (New York: John Day.)

Miniature

Mountains
Across the glass:
Pale shadows these, embossed
In likeness of the colder hills
Outside.

DONALD BAILEY

Birthright

They who are born beside the quiet waters,
the tributaries flowing to the sea,
likewise have restive blood, and are the daughters
of sires who sought to make a country free.
Never a moon shall rise, a tide be tossing
spume flecks upon a shore, but they shall know
the splendid hazard of a good ship crossing
some channel, feel the drag of undertow.

From mountain range and valley, clear eyes shaded,
they shall recapture by their wistful sight
white sails that ply until their masts have faded
into the wildness of a winter night.
A hill and beach are ever linked together:
they of a river or an inland lake
are sons who battle stress of misty weather,
women, who follow in a vessel's wake.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Red Army Tightens Dnieper Noose; Allies Gain Two Miles on Rome Road; President Charts Legislative Course

Confers with leaders of Congress on issues; Annual message slated for tomorrow.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—President Roosevelt met with legislative leaders today to decide the Administration's course in the new session of Congress, not only on immediate questions of taxes, subsidies, soldiers' vote, strikes, and other matters but on the course of the whole session.

Back from three weeks' consultation with the voters, congressmen held preliminary sessions today and prepared to receive the President's annual "state of the nation" message at noon tomorrow, to be followed by the budget message Jan. 13.

The White House announced that Mr. Roosevelt will not deliver tomorrow's message in person, on advice of his physician, Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, but will make a 30-minute radio summation of it tomorrow night. The radiocast is scheduled from 9 to 9:30 p. m., on all networks.

For the past three years Mr. Roosevelt has delivered his annual message to Congress in person.

Scheduled to Confer

Leaders scheduled to consult with Mr. Roosevelt are Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Speaker Sam Rayburn, and Majority Leaders Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, from the Senate, and John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, from the House.

As Congress met, Mr. Roosevelt also informed the War and Navy Departments in identical letters that the Constitution forbids members of Congress from serving in the legislature and as active members of the armed forces at the same time, according to an interpretation by Attorney General Francis Biddle.

The implication of the letter is that congressmen who want active military service will have to resign their seats.

The second session of the 78th Congress faces a dual problem of national unity not previously encountered since the Civil War and only now occurring for the third time in American history, following Madison's re-election in the War of 1812 and Lincoln's in the Civil War. This is the necessity of fighting a great war while at the same time, under the Constitution, carrying through a presidential election.

The problem of Congress and the President is to expedite the second without interfering with the first.

Tax Issue Impelling

Problems of organization, the President's two messages, and

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Associated Press from United States Coast Guard

Marines Land at Cape Gloucester

United States Marines, wading waist deep, push a jeep ashore as they land at Cape Gloucester on the western tip of New Britain Island in the Southwest Pacific for the second big invasion operation on the island. One Coast Guard-manned landing craft is on beach at center. This is one of a series of first pictures taken on this landing operation by the Marines.

Soviets 15 miles from Bug River border of Rumania; U.S. 'Forts' raid Sofia.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The First Ukrainian Army of General Vatutin, headed south for the Rumanian border, has driven within 15 miles of the Bug River. This river forms the eastern border of Transnistria, a Russian area awarded to Rumania by the Germans in 1941.

The northern section of the Ukrainian Army has pushed 35 miles beyond the old Polish frontier, bringing it within five miles of the railroad junction of Sarny.

A third advance by the First Army is driving southeastward at Buki, about 75 miles from the divisions headed for the Bug, and appears to be moving to link up with General Konev's Second Ukrainian Army moving westward from the Dnieper territory at Alexandrovka. At present, there is less than 75 miles between the two armies, which appear to be attempting to cut off all the German forces in the Smela Gap. This gap stretches about 80 miles back to the Dnieper at a point less than 50 miles from Kiev.

There had been strong resistance to General Konev around Alexandrovka, but the capture of the industrial center of Kirovograd 30 miles to the south relieved the pressure of the counterattacks and the salient will be in danger unless the Germans repeat their feat at Krivoi Rog and elsewhere in holding up the Russian advance until their troops are extricated.

The week end has been a time for ground-troop activity rather than for air operation. United States Flying Fortresses today, however, broke a period of relative inaction by bombing Bulgaria's capital, Sofia.

In Italy, infantry fighting enabled the Allied Fifth Army to drive ahead two miles in frontal attacks against machine-gun fire and over mine fields. The operations are difficult and costly, since artillery preparation can reach the well-fortified Germans only by direct hits. Forcing their way through defense line after defense line, the Allied forces have climbed the 900-foot Monte Porchia and the sister hill of Monte Cedro—both overlooking the German lines. Another four miles will take them to Cassino, the main German stronghold in that area.

On the eastern frontier at the Adriatic, General Leese's Eighth Army appeared to be completely stalled in snow, drifts 12 feet deep.

In the Pacific area, General MacArthur maintained his bombing operations, using the newly won airfields on Bougainville in the northern Solomons to attack Cape St. George on New Ireland, which is only about 65 miles from Rabaul, main Japanese base on New Britain. At least 10 Zeros were downed during this expedition. Another group of raiders was detached for the 18th raid against Mili atoll, a Japanese base in the Marshalls.

Meanwhile, on land in New Britain, the Marines who had landed at Cape Gloucester were pushing on two miles in the Borgen Bay area. They are meeting numerous Japanese counterattacks, but these apparently are due rather to Japanese uneasiness than to enemy confidence, since the Japanese do not appear to have sufficient troops or supplies to organize a successful attack.

Japan Risks Heavy Loss in Borgen Bay; Filipinos Fight On to Day of Freedom

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Jan. 10—American Marines are continuing their advance northeastward from Cape Gloucester, New Britain, where they landed Dec. 26, in a drive which has thrown new light on the state of the enemy's preparedness and morale in this region.

Stiff fighting has marked the advance in the past few days as assault troops, supported by tanks and heavy artillery, pushed along the coast two miles toward the lower end of Borgen Bay.

That the Japanese are anxious to prevent the spreading out of the American beachhead and at the same time protect their own flanking positions around the bay and further up along the New Britain coast is patent in the number of extremely costly counterattacks.

Just before the week end the Japanese lost 600 men while making an effort to prevent the Marines' advance. On the next day they lost 200 more in the same futile attempt.

Attacks Called Foolhardy

But these counterattacks are by no means an indication that the enemy has amassed sufficient manpower or even heavy equipment genuinely to contest the American foothold or even to operate a slow but steady advance on the left flank of the beach sector.

It would take many weeks of reinforcement of existing enemy installations in the Borgen Bay area before it could be said that the Marine position was even moderately threatened.

While the Japanese counterattacks have been very costly in terms of manpower lost—some 2,200 enemy troops have been killed in the Gloucester campaign to date—they don't point to any real stiffening of enemy resistance. On the contrary the attacks have been foolhardy and almost suicidal.

There have been persistent reports of reckless almost suicidal drives of the Japanese against heavy machine-gun fire. Whether all these reports stand up under close scrutiny or not, there has been plenty of evidence that the defense of the Borgen Bay sector has not been the usual cool calculated one experienced by American troops in other areas of the Southwest Pacific.

Defeatist Attitude?

Instead of a determined skillful defense such as would be the course followed by fighting men convinced of victory, it has been

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Philippine Guerrillas Warned by Japanese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 10

The Japanese - controlled Manila Radio says that an offer of amnesty to armed patriots resisting the puppet regime of the Philippines will be withdrawn on Jan. 25.

The radiocast, reported to the Office of War Information, said "after that period, the Government will take drastic action to force the guerrillas to surrender."

The radiocast warning followed one issued by Lieut. Gen. Masharu Homma, who led the invasion of the Philippines. He said in Tokyo that "they had better surrender before it is too late."

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The people of the Philippine Islands have ushered in the new year with evidences of intensified resistance to the Japanese and their puppet government, despite the far-reaching efforts of President José P. Laurel to "pacify" the islands.

Laurel's New Year message to the Filipinos as reported in a Domei [Japanese news agency] dispatch made available by the Office of War Information, said:

"The Philippine people face the new year of 1944 firmly resolved to conquer their weaknesses and overcome the difficulties incident to consolidating their newly gained independence." Some of these difficulties are revealed by numerous and startling admissions of guerrilla strength in the last few weeks.

On Dec. 10 Manila Radio said in a local radiocast in the Hiligayon dialect, "It was reiterated yesterday afternoon by the Japanese authorities that American and Filipino guerrilla operations are very active and widespread."

Told Americans Not Coming

Verification of previous references to guerrilla activity in the vicinity of Manila itself was contained in two Philippine domestic radiocasts in mid-December. One told how 164 guerrillas in Cavite province, on the south side of Manila Bay, had surrendered to

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Finland Clings to Germany; Other Satellites Stay in War

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 10—Despite Soviet successes in the past few weeks, Finnish opinion appears to be veering steadily in the direction of closer co-operation with Germany, according to the latest news reaching London.

Despite sensational reports to the contrary, a somewhat similar reaction is traceable in other satellite states.

Taking Finland first it seemed until recently that the Finns under the influence of the Leftists were trying to find out what precisely "unconditional surrender" would mean in practice.

Now, however, the Rightists are in the ascendant. The official radio has been putting out warnings by Ex-Minister of Defense Aksel Antilla against being "enticed into a separate peace."

And another war commentator wishfully explained the Russian victories as being of a Pyrrhic kind that will later enable the Germans by "a few swift strokes" to win back all they are now losing.

Hope for Better Bargain

"The longer the war lasts and the greater Russia's losses," declared this commentator," the less is the danger for Finland."

The Finnish Government's present policy appears to be based on this reasoning with the corollary that Soviet military strength will be so exhausted when the war ends that it won't want to wage an offensive campaign amid Finland's maze of lakes and forests.

Hence Finland's best course is build up its Army and conserve its resources in the hope at some later date of driving a better bargain than unconditional surrender.

Further consideration which presumably plays an important part in determining Finnish policy is that the country is dependent upon Germany for food. Negotiations for a new trade agreement are said to be about to begin and the Finns no doubt assume that they wouldn't stand much chance of getting anything if the German Government thought they were preparing to contract out of the war.

Leftists Displeased

As far as Finnish Leftists are concerned, however, signs of increasing distaste for continued cooperation with Germany are multiplying. They are voiced, for instance, in the trenchant criticism of the recent arrests and deportations to Germany of University of Oslo students.

They are continually warning compatriots in the press and on the platform of the folly of thinking that there will soon be a rift in the United Nations and that the United States is contemplating withdrawing from the war.

The latest anti-German develop-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Hub Marches in Tribute; Nazis to Execute Ciano; Insurance Threat Seen

The World's Day—January 10, 1944

Boston: Parade Honors 'Unconquerable Nations'

Boston today paid tribute to the "Unconquerable Nations" of Europe and Asia as a Jordan Marsh Company and Saturday Evening Post jointly-sponsored parade in the nations' honor marched through the downtown area. [Page 2.]

Councilor John E. Kerrigan of South Boston was elected President of the Boston City Council today, leading Councilor Mattew Hanley 12 votes to 9.

Thieves broke open the safe at the Child Welfare League on Summer Street, Lynn, during the night and stole $60 in cash and six War Bonds. The League's bookkeeper had deposited $300 in the bank on Saturday.

Sweets may have been icy and cars may have been dangerously close, but many Bostonians dashed after free butter when a case fell off the back of a passing truck on Nashua Street near the State Public Works Building.

Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts, announced today that he would not seek re-election, because of poor health. Dean of the New England delegation in Congress and minority leader of the House Ways and Means Committee, he is serving his 16th term in the House.

In Europe: Nazis Sentence Ciano to Execution

Count Galeazzo Ciano, son-in-law of Mussolini and former Italian Foreign Minister, has been sentenced to execution at a Nazi-sponsored "treason trial," according to the German official news agency, DNB. The report said all 19 members of the Fascist Grand Council who voted for the deposing of Mussolini had been condemned to execution, with the exception of Tullio Cianette, former Minister of Corporations.

German plans for the evacuation of Warsaw call for destruction of the former Polish capital's industries and communications, and the deportation to Germany of all Poles capable of work, the Polish underground radio has announced, in an appeal to Poles to resist such deportation.

Finland and other Nazi satellites were reported stiffening against separate peace pacts with Allies in spite of Russian advances [Page 1.]

Danish Communist leader, Victor Larsen, has been trapped and shot by German soldiers. Meanwhile, sabotage continues, with heavy explosions in the Burmeister main shipping yards of Copenhagen, according to Stockholm reports.

Washington: Insurance Threat Seen in U. S. Case

Federal regulation of insurance "destroying the sovereignty of the States in this field" would ensue from a decision of the Supreme Court that insurance companies are subject to the Sherman Anti-trust Act, according to a brief filed by the attorneys general of 34 states in a case brought by the Justice Department against 198 companies.

Congressional action to force a temporary suspension of all meat rationing was sought by Senator Thomas (R) of Idaho on the ground that a current surplus, particularly of pork, is clogging trade channels.

Conviction of George Sylvester Viereck, who was sentenced last July to serve from one to five years for violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, was affirmed by the United States Court of Appeals.

Prewar quality metal baby carriages will replace the wooden victory models on the market within six weeks, the War Production Board announced. All restrictions on the use of metals in baby carriages, pushcarts, strollers and walkers were removed.

Colored illustrations of the new ration tokens, to be put in use beginning Feb. 27, may be used in advertising and other material for public information, the OPA ruled. This is the only exception to the regulation that ration currency may be reproduced only in black and white.

Purchasers of tooth paste and other goods in collapsible metal tubes will not be required to turn in a used tube before receiving a full one after March 1, the WPB announced. Because of the higher tin salvage possible in tubes purchased more than a year ago, consumers are urged to continue turning in older tubes on a voluntary basis.

Civilians have been allocated 69 per cent of this season's supply of commercial jams, jellies, marmalade and fruit butter, announced the War Food Administration. The quantity is enough to fill consumer demands under current ration point values. The armed forces are to get 27 per cent, the remainder going to Allied nations and other foreign areas.

Walter Nash, New Zealand's Minister to the United States, returned to this country after a nine-month visit at home, his Legation in Washington announced. He arrived by plane in San Francisco.

National: Waste Paper No. 1 Critical Material

Waste paper is now the No. 1 critical material, reported the headquarters of the Victory Waste Paper Campaign in New York. Mills are working at 60 to 75 per cent capacity, in great need of more contributions, it was pointed out.

Two destroyer escorts honoring Navy pilots were launched at Newark, N. J., by Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. Those honored were Lieut. (j. g.) Franklin Rinehart and Ensign David John Roche, who were killed in action in the Pacific.

Members of the armed forces overseas may now be sent shoes ration free by friends or relatives in this country, announced the OPA office in Newark, N. J.

Gov. Earl Warren of California, who has entered the race for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, explained that he was allowing his name to be used in the May primary so that he could head the California delegation to the 1944 convention.

Far East: Hirohito Inspects Military Review

Emperor Hirohito inspected the 1944 military review of the Army and all other forces at the Yoyoki parade grounds in Tokyo, the Tokyo Radio states.

Japan's army is stronger than ever, despite its losses, warns Col. Warren J. Clear, War Department General Staff expert on Japan and former American attaché in Tokyo.

India: Enough Food Shipped to End Famine

Enough food has been shipped to Bengal to end the Indian famine, Secretary of State for India Leopold Amery said in a week-end speech. Mr. Amery admitted, however, that there was still a stiff task ahead to maintain distribution and combat the famine's after effects.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1 in Column 8.

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Waste Paper Collection

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy and Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Cancellations Fail to Upset Labor Demand

Bay State WMC director says market still pretty tight despite ending of some war contracts.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Cancellation of war contracts has as yet had no serious effect on employment in Massachusetts, Powell M. Cabot, State War Manpower Director, reported here today. Estimating the number so far let out as around 10,000, Mr. Cabot said many of these had been reemployed, and that the labor market was still pretty tight.

Besides the shutdown of the Lowell ordnance plant, which made 7,000 idle some time ago, the chief cut in jobs has come at the Stevens Arms Company of Chicopee, Mr. Cabot said. Nearly 1,000 were laid off there.

The Watertown Arsenal shows a downtrend and a sizable decrease in employment the past year. It is not replacing workers who are drafted or leave for other reasons.

Small Concerns

In addition, there are a number of small concerns which are laying off people. Most of them have had ordnance subcontracts.

Inquiry at the Fore River Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy, the largest shipyard in New England, brought word today that it was now pretty well set with its labor needs. However, the branch shipyard at Hingham is still advertising for many different types of workers.

The largest industrial plant in Massachusetts, the River Works of the General Electric Company at West Lynn, reported its labor demand continuing on the up. "We are still looking for people and hiring them whenever we can find them, both men and women," said an official today.

"Loss of employment due to cutbacks in war contracts is not so serious, but it indicates a trend," the State War Manpower Director commented. "Up to date it has just helped other employers looking for workers.

Insurance Claims

"We have not had a sizable increase in claims for unemployment insurance. This means that in many cases other jobs were awaiting those laid off.

"While the need for labor is not so urgent as it was a few months ago, the pressure for new workers remains, particularly for male labor.

"The majority of those laid off at Lowell and Chicopee were women. Many of the men have gone to the shipyards and to Connecticut plants. Many of the women went back into their homes. They would not work in textile mills at the lower pay there, but were willing to take jobs in a war plant.

"Several new concerns are moving into Lowell to take advantage of the availability of workers there. The General Electric Company is moving in a branch, and a rubber plant is also planning to go in."

Spangler Pledges G. O. P. To Help 'Win the Peace'

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 10—Winning the peace should be made as much a national non-partisan issue in the United States as winning the war and should be taken entirely out of politics, Harrison E. Spangler, Chairman, told the Republican National Committee, which began a two-day session here today to determine the time and place of its 1944 presidential nominating convention.

The place will be Chicago and the time probably will be late June, and both of these decisions, already taken unofficially, require only formal confirmation.

Mr. Spangler, addressing members of the National Committee, together with the state chairmen and vice-chairmen, at their opening meeting today, declared that the G. O. P. was ready to see that America assumed "full responsibility" to secure the future peace.

He said that action of the Republican Postwar Advisory Council at Mackinac, Mich., made possible the "adoption of the non-partisan Connally resolution."

Mackinac Charter

He contended that the "Mackinac Charter" was "influential" in bringing about the terms of the pact of Moscow arranged by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

He asserted the Republican Party could thus "rightfully claim that it has taken the leadership in formulating a foreign policy for the nation."

He condemned President Roosevelt and the Administration "for not affording the people any such declaration in direct and simple terms."

Most of the business of any party's National Committee is transacted outside the committee room, and on the basis of corridor conversations which have been in progress here since Jan. 8, it has to be reported that the facts of political life, as they affect the G. O. P., are somewhat different from what they appear.

Superficial party harmony is as thick as a Lake Michigan fog; it is evident in the speeches, in the handouts, in all polite remarks for the record.

Real party harmony—the kind the G. O. P. usually dispenses with a large hand—is proving to be a jarringly elusive commodity,

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Many Agree on Postwar Aims, Split on How to Attain Them

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Postwar planning is beginning to dominate the thinking of all segments of society. Over the week end labor, management, government, and private interests outlined programs. Their aims—full employment, production, consumption—coincided; their means to those ends varied.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations, defining its postwar proposals to include jobs, homes, food, clothing, medical care, schooling, social insurance, put the responsibility on the Government to see that these ends were accomplished.

The American Federation of Labor, through its President, William Green, maintained that labor and management should not depend on an outside force—even the Government—to do their job for them. To this statement Eric Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, heartily agreed. The Green-Johnston radio debate emphasized the mutual desirability of labor-management co-operation in handling postwar problems.

These two also agreed that a separate federal agency should be formed to deal with cutbacks in war production and reconversion of industry. War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, in this connection, released over the week end the Baruch plan for terminating war contracts. Mr. Byrnes ordered the plan, which limits profits on uncompleted work to 6 per cent, used by contracting offi-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

[Text on uniform method for contract termination: Page 13.]

Colorful Parade Serves As Prelude to Bond Drive

Boston citizens today paid tribute to the unconquerable nations of Europe as the Jordan Marsh Company and Saturday Evening Post jointly-sponsored parade through the downtown area served to remind them of the Fourth War Loan which begins on Jan. 18.

With Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault's fighter plane lads, the Rangoon Ramblers leading—as they have done many times when they were heading aerial forays from China into Japanese-occupied territory—the parade began moving this morning at 11:45 o'clock on Beacon Street at the cornor of Charles.

Preceded by the Boston police sound car announcing the advent of the parade, interspersed with War Bond slogans, the Aviation Cadet Recruiting Committee truck and mounted police headed the column. At the State House they were reviewed by Governor Saltonstall.

Governor Reviews

In the reviewing stand with the Governor were Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Maj. Gen. Kenneth Blood, U. S. A., Commanding the New England Sector, and Adjutant General William T. Keville.

Officers of the women's auxiliaries also with the Governor in the reviewing stand included Lieut. (J. G.) Mary Norton of the Spars, Lieut. Harriet Parker of the Waves, and Capts. Anne Cowan and Elizabeth Stearns of the Wacs. Assistant Attorney General James Farley represented Robert T. Bushnell. Edward R. Mitton, Chairman of the Board of Jordan Marsh Company, was also in the stand.

After the Rangoon Ramblers, riding in four jeeps, came a marching detachment of the Royal Navy, and then mechanized vehicles of the United States Army and anti-aircraft and searchlight units from Camp Edwards.

As evidence of the large Greek colony in Boston a group of Greeks in characteristic white skirts and braided jackets led the unconquerable nations group. They were followed by Greek women in the same type of costumes.

Polish Women

Polish women in their highly figured peasant dresses were next in the van, followed by a tall Hollander in the characteristic jacket and wide pantaloons leading the Netherlands group. Each national group carried its own flag alongside the American colors.

The Norwegians were represented by a group of Greater Boston women of Norwegian origin. The Czechoslovakian group was led by women dressed in the highly figured skirts and head kerchiefs. The Boston Chinese colony made an excellent showing with a large group of women and children marching.

A Free French group, carrying tricolor flags, was followed by a Belgian group. The Russians were represented by a lone woman carrying Russian War Relief banner and accompanied by a man.

Marching detachments of Women Marines, Waves and Spars made up the final units of the parade.

At City Hall the parade was reviewed by Mayor Tobin. With him in the reviewing stand were James H. Fairclough, Jr., Vice-President of Jordan Marsh Company, William J. O'Connell, City Messenger, and Charles Coyle, Secretary to the Mayor.

Marching for the 'Unconquerable' Nations

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Sees National Groups in Parade

Heading the national groups representing the "unconquered" nations of Europe and Asia were the Greeks, of which, top, Greek women are shown in characteristic dress. In the middle, Waves make a fine impression as they pass in review before the Governor; Polish women in peasant dress, bottom, represent that unconquered nation in parade.

Police Board To Investigate Taxi Situation

As Boston police continued their efforts to identify three taxicab drivers who refused to take a crippled soldier from South Station to Dorchester, Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan today revealed that the entire taxicab situation will be discussed at a police board hearing on Jan. 17.

Colonel Sullivan said that the cab licensing system is in need of overhauling and modernization, as he explained the forthcoming hearing. Reports of selling of cab licenses between individuals, he added, will be a principal subject of the hearing.

The four-man board which will conduct the session is headed by Deputy Superintendent James T. Sheehan.

At the same time Commissioner Sullivan expressed his ire over the situation reported to the police by Sergeant Rene Norman, who charged that he was forced to wait on crutches at South Station for 40 minutes last Friday before he could get a cab driver to take him to Dorchester. Three drivers, he said, flatly refused because the trip was too long.

He said that the driver who did take him to Dorchester explained that most cabmen prefer short-haul trips in town, which paid better and produced bigger tips.

Colonel Sullivan promised that if the drivers who turned down the soldier are identified, they will lose their licenses. Capt. Frank McNabb, chief of the carriage division, is investigating the case.

The soldier involved is a member of the First Division, participating in every major engagement of the Division from the invasion of North Africa, through the battles of Tunisia and Sicily to the engagement at Toria, where he suffered seven major and 22 minor wounds.

The Police Commissioner revealed that in the past few weeks he has revoked approximately 30 cab licenses for such violations as overcharging and refusing to take passengers. On the other hand, the Commissioner was emphatic in his statement that the latest incident is not "an indictment of the taxicab business as a whole."

Hard Coal Receipts Off 10 P. C. Daily From 1943

Ten per cent less hard coal is coming daily into Massachusetts at present than at a similar period last year, and at the same time the hard-coal inventory is extremely low.

The situation is bad and the outlook gloomy, according to John P. McBride, Director of the State Department of the Necessaries of Life, into whose office come all the figures concerning both shipments and stock on hand.

"What we are trying to do," Mr. McBride said today, "is to operate on 87½ per cent of the amount of coal we had last year. While production for the calendar year 1943 is down 1¼ per cent, for the coal year (April 1, 1943, to March 30, 1944) it is down 3½ per cent. This is due to cessation of production in June and again in November when strikes at the mines held everything up."

Mr. McBride said he doubted whether there was any greater degree of sunshine in the bituminous picture.

"Shipments of soft coal are down, too," he said, "the only difference there is that most of the industrial users do have large stocks of the coal on hand. But the inflow of bituminous is by no means adequate to our needs."

Mr. McBride was skeptical as to whether Harold L. Ickes, Solid Fuels Administrator, would be able to produce any relief for the situation by his recent promise to divert all hard coal from the Midwest to the Eastern States. "That diversion takes place about this time every year anyway," Mr. McBride said, "and it doesn't look to me as though it would improve matters noticeably in view of our always heavy midwinter needs."

Figures just released by Mr. McBride's office disclose that Massachusetts entered the current coal-year with an inventory of anthracite less than half of what it had on the same date the year before. Stock on hand April 1, 1942 was 485,006 tons; last April it was only 212,989 tons.

The anthracite stock in the Boston District dropped almost 50 per cent in the period between April 1 and Oct. 1, 1943, i. e. from 68,015 tons to 37,808 tons.

Maine's Assessed Valuation Shows Increase of $2,350,289

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 10—Land in Maine dipped sharply in total value, because of "stripped woodlands and abandoned farms," while buildings gained, David H. Stevens, State Tax Assessor, told the Governor and Executive Council in his annual report last week.

The land valuation decrease was over $5,000,000, while the building valuation increase was more than $7,000,000, apparently since urban buildings are "becoming more valuable because of economic conditions."

Mr. Stevens said 204,684 polls taxed by municipalities in 1943 was 14,500 less than the preceding year, due to the large number of men having joined the armed forces. However, total taxes assessed by the State's 500 municipalities in 1943 on personal property and real estate was $30,018,923, an increase of $110,000 over the previous year.

"The average rate of taxes for the entire State decreased one cent on the amount of tax assessed per $1,000 in valuation, the decrease being from $49.73 in 1942 to $49.72 in 1943," Mr. Stevens added.

Assessed valuation of the 500 municipalities increased over $2,000,000, from $601,399,995 in 1942 to $603,750,284, the report said.

The report indicated Maine contributed abundantly from its forests resources, with 670,000 cords of pulpwood cut, over 60,000,000 feet of spruce, pine and fir logs and a sharp increase in hardwood to a total of 25,000,000 board feet of logs.

Bean Crop Failure

While Maine boasted of its greatest potato crop in history as a contribution to the nation's wartime food basket in 1943, bean growers had a less cheerful story to tell. A wet harvest season and the manpower shortage resulted in loss of as high as 75 to 80 per cent of the crop, much of which is stacked in the fields now under three feet of snow.

E. O. Brown of East Vassalboro, who earned the title of "Bean King" by promoting the growing of shell beans for canning so that it constitutes a sizeable industry in Central Maine, said it was impossible to pull the beans when they were at full growth. Rain bogged down the fields most of the harvest season, and during the rare dry spells help was not available to harvest them.

Eastport on Its Feet

It was a red letter day last week for Eastport when it held inaugural ceremonies for a recently elected city council. It marked the return to local governmental control of the town's affairs supervised the past year by the State Municipal Emergency Finance Board.

Benjamin W. Ela, who for six years directed the city's affairs as commissioner for the board, was chosen City Manager and continued on at the job of running the down east city. Eastport, noted sardine-packing community and home of the suspended $37,000,000 Quoddy tidal power project, counts many red letter days during the past decade when its hopes were alternately raised and lowered with the fluctuating fortunes of the Quoddy job. Now squarely on its feet, the city is set to proceed without a power project boom.

Ludwig Scorns All Doubts That All Germany Is Guilty

Is the German nation collectively guilty? Can there be any doubt, asked Emil Ludwig, famous German author, in an interview today at the Copley Plaza Hotel. Granting a slight underground movement, he pointed out that not one church, not one university, not one club, not one group anywhere in the country had openly rebelled against Naziism.

Warning American people against softness and consequent repetition of war in the future, he said, however, that with firm and intelligent procedure, it would be possible to re-educate German people, beginning, as did Hitler and Mussolini in their teaching, with very small children. "Don't wait till they're ten years old," he said, "take them when they are only six."

History, philosophy and religion, he pointed out, are the chief influences. To prevent a repetition of the cult of revenge, he proposed setting up a committee at Geneva to supervise the future history textbook writing.

His idea is to select perhaps 20 outstanding historians, whose characters are sound, whose ideas are free from racial prejudice or nationalism, and ask each to submit a manuscript telling world history for a period of, say, 100 years, no more.

The committee of judges, representing all United Nations, would select half a dozen of the manuscripts and have them published in books which could be translated into many languages and widely distributed. That, he suggested, might be followed by a sort of Gallup poll to determine which, in the public mind, was the most acceptable.

To place such history textbooks in the schools and libraries, and to introduce German children to the poetry of their great masters such as Goethe and Schiller, who have been denied to Nazi youth, would, he felt, be a great protection against future trouble.

A year after the defeat of Naziism, he said, it would be difficult to find any German who would identify himself as a follower of it, but that should not mislead people into thinking the German character had been reformed. Even here, in the State of Massachusetts today, he added, German propaganda was at work to soften up the treatment of postwar Germany.

While lecturing yesterday at Ford Hall Forum, he reported, leaflets were being handed out to his audience, written by an American college professor, designating unconditional surrender as "cannibalistic." Such propaganda, he warned, was extremely dangerous.

C. I. O. Plans For Political Drive in N. E.

New England headquarters for the political drive of the Congress of Industrial Organizations will be set up in Boston within the next two weeks, Joseph A. Salerno, the C. I. O. political chairman for this region, announced here today. The program promises the most ambitious political effort that organized labor has ever made in this section.

The central organization, including selection of State aides for the coming campaign, will be completed within that time, Mr. Salerno forecast.

Plans for advancement of the Massachusetts organization were made at a meeting here yesterday. "It was agreed that the political captains in the Congressional districts of Massachusetts call organization meeting in the next two weeks," Sidney S. Grant, C. I. O. Legislative Agent for Massachusetts, said today.

"The C. I. O. has already given the captains a list of unions in each district. Representatives of the local unions will be asked to go back to their locals and urge them to send in lists of their membership, broken down into Congressional districts.

"The central office here will then analyze the lists to make sure that every one is a voter or registered, so as to insure the registration of every eligible voter.

"In the primaries we shall make a special effort to nominate some one acceptable to labor, and to that end we plan to get people to register for the political party in which the most suitable candidate for Congress appears."

Escort Craft to Bear Names Of Two Heroes of Guadalcanal

War Activities in New England

A Waltham man, killed in action on Guadalcanal, will be one of two war heroes to be posthumously honored at the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard on Saturday when destroyer escort vessels named after the men will be launched at a double ceremony.

The U. S. S. Daniel A. Joy will bear the name of a United States Naval Reserve Pharmacist's Mate, Second Class, a native of Waltham, who was killed by Japanese gunners while trying to aid wounded men on Guadalcanal Oct. 8, 1942. His widow will sponsor the ship.

The U. S. S. Charles J. Kimmel will be named for a United States Marine Corps Second Lieutenant of Rushsylvanai, Ohio, who was fatally wounded on Nov. 2, 1942, while leading his platoon against Japanese forces west of the Matanikau River on Guadalcanal. The ship will be sponsored by the Marine's mother, Mrs. Charles G. Kiwwel of Rushsylvania.

Both of the heroes have been posthumously awarded the Navy Cross, the Presidential Unit Citation to the First Marine Division, Reinforced, and the Purple Heart Medal. They were entitled to the American Defense Service Medal and the Asiatic-Pacific Area Campaign Medal.

WAC Rally Tickets

Free tickets for the Air Wac program scheduled for 8 p. m. Thursday in Symphony Hall, featuring Capt. Glenn Miller and Army Air Force Training Command Band, were available in Boston today.

Women qualified to become members of the Women's Army Corps may secure tickets for themselves and their escorts at First Service Command Recruiting and Induction Station, 1065 Commonwealth Ave.; Canadian National Railway Office, 186 Tremont Street; Boston Garden and the Post Office Building.

New Englanders Cited

The names of 18 New England men were among those of more than 400 officers and men of the Army's Thirteenth Air Force in the South Pacific who have been awarded air medals for combat flights against the Japanese.

Dr. George Otis Smith

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 10 (AP)—Dr. George Otis Smith of Skowhegan, who passed on here today, was Chairman of the Federal Power Commission in President Hoover's administration. He also served as Chairman of the Federal Coal Commission in 1922-23. A natural scientist many years, Mr. Smith was interested in the development of oil, power and water resources and was instrumental in the enactment of Federal oil, land and mineral leasing laws. He was appointed director of the Federal Geological Survey in 1907. Graduated in 1893 from Colby College, Waterville, Dr. Smith had been chairman of Colby's Board of Trustees several years.

Army Is Reported as Making Big Saving in Natural Rubber

More than 10,000 tons of natural rubber are being saved each month as a result of Army Ordnance conversion from natural to synthetic rubber for many operations, according to Maj. Gen. L. H. Campbell, Jr., Chief of Ordnance, Army Service Forces.

In disclosing this saving today, Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis, commanding general of the Boston Ordnance District, said that this is good news for civilians. "The Ordnance Department, Army Service Forces," General Lewis declared, "is the largest consumer of rubber in the Army. It has, therefore, keenly felt its responsibility in the matter, and is vigorously striving to conserve natural rubber, to extend the use of synthetic, and to make further improvements. In addition to its own all-out program, Ordnance is actively co-operating with the various facilities of the Government and industry which are wrestling with this same vital wartime problem."

Three test fleets of Ordnance cars, trucks, half-track vehicles and tanks are now in action, day in and day out, and from these tests valuable data is being accumulated on the use of synthetic rubber. General Campbell reports that tests include driving in deserts at 130-degree temperatures, as well as in deep mud and over all sorts of obstacles.

One thing that has been discovered in these tests is that conversion from natural to synthetic rubber appears to be more difficult with large tires than with small ones. The reason given is that synthetic rubber builds up more heat than does natural rubber. One small size of Ordnance tire is being made entirely of synthetic rubber. Other medium sizes use 70 per cent synthetic. It is felt now, too, that a satisfactory tire in the larger sizes will be built soon, using a high percentage of synthetic.

Synthetic rubber is being used in increasing quantities for tank tracks, mechanical goods items for military use, the smaller sizes of tire tubes, and flaps.

"Conversion to synthetic rubber will be increased as rapidly as tests can be completed, and as quickly as industry can handle the change," General Campbell declared.

Bottlers Expect All-Time High In Soft Drink Sales

Unless increased costs force abandonment of the traditional five-cents-a-bottle price for soft drinks, an all-time high in production of such beverages is anticipated in the early postwar period.

This prediction was made today by John J. Riley, Secretary of the American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, in a speech to members of the Eastern Soda Water Bottlers Association at a meeting at the Hotel Statler.

A permanently increased demand for soft drinks is anticipated from the nation's factories, which have recognized the value of providing refreshments to workers to increase war production, he pointed out.

"It is safe to say that the number of plants providing soft drinks for workers is twice as great as before the war, indicating an increase of perhaps 1,000,000,000 bottles annually distributed through this source.

"In addition, millions of soldiers, sailors, and other servicemen have learned to value the beverages as an aid to relaxation, as a result of the policy of the armed forces in making soft drinks available at training camps and at battle fronts overseas.

"Exports of soft drink materials to foreign countries also should gain appreciably in volume, since residents of many foreign areas have been introduced to the bottled beverages for the first time by members of the armed forces stationed abroad during the war."

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Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Brown stamps "R," "S" and "T" now valid; "U" stamps become valid Jan. 16; all expire Jan. 29.

Spare stamp No. 2 in Book 4 worth five points on purchases of fresh pork products and sausage through Jan. 15.

Brown stamps "V" will become valid Jan. 23; "W," Jan. 30, and "X," Feb. 6; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13; "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944. Stamp 30 becomes valid for five pounds on Jan. 16.

Canned Goods Today—Green stamps "D," "E," and "F" now valid through Jan. 20. Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J" became valid Jan. 1; expire Feb. 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. Period 3 coupons also good until March 14 (Class 4, small domestic usesrs, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" book holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Chinese Woman to Address Boston Teachers' Club

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Miss Mai-Mai Sze, daughter of China's former Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, will be guest speaker at the next meeting of the Boston Teachers' Club on Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 in Tremont Temple. Miss Sze returned to this country from China shortly before Pearl Harbor, having been in Chungking during all the heavy bombing of the summer of 1940. The title of her talk is "China in Focus."

Miss Sze will be introduced by the President of the Club, Miss Marion C. Gilman, who teaches English at the Charlestown High School. Miss Mildred L. Houlihan of the George T. Angell School is Program Chairman.

Boston Zonta Club

At a meeting of the Boston Zonta Club tomorrow evening, Mrs. Lucile Huntington Shoop, Copy Chief and Advertising Promotion Manager of The Christian Science Monitor, will discuss "What Your Newspaper of Tomorrow Can Do For You." Dinner will be at 6:15 o'clock at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Mrs. Peter Melville, Program Chairman and First Vice-President, will preside in the absence of Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, President. This is one of a series of talks the Club is having on "Woman, the Home, and the Family in the Postwar World."

Cushman Club Tea

Everett Marshall, Laurel Hurley, Frank Hornaday, Gloria Hope, Nina Varela, and the student chorus from "The Student Prince" will be among the guests of honor at the Charlotte Cushman Club tea tomorrow afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. Charles Edward Bacon and Mrs. John Moseley Abbot are co-chairmen. Miss Elizabeth Sheppard, Miss Jean Mayo Holmes, and Mrs. Edward M. Hodgkins will serve as ushers.

Tuesday Programs

Norwood Woman's Club—Mrs. Frederick P. Penard, Chairman of the American Home and Preservation of Antiques Committee, will present Mrs. Enid Louis Fairbairn as guest speaker at 2 p. m. in Odd Fellows' Hall, Mrs. Fairbairn will discuss the value of herbs in these days of rationed cooking. There will be a food sale in the lobby.

Braintree Garden Club—George Graves will speak on "House Plants," Masonic Temple, 2:30 p. m. Mrs. J. B. Grison will be tea hostess.

Lawrence Woman's Club—American Home Day program at Y. W. C. A., 10:30 a. m., with luncheon in Houghton Hall. Rita M. Pettengill will speak on "The Needle and I" at 11 a. m.; Louise Dyer Harris on "Hilarity Begins at Home," 2:30 p. m. Hostesses: Mrs. Carl Eidam, Jr., Mrs. Ernest P. Fuller, Mrs. Caroline S. Richards, Mrs. Norman A. Wylde. Mrs. Henry D. Grimes is President.

Quincy Women's Club—Senior and Junior members will hold a joint meeting at 8 p. m., Mrs. Arthur I. Burgess and Miss Arlene Carter, their respective presidents presiding. There will be a musical program.

Daughters of Founders and Patriots—The Massachusetts Chapter will meet at the Hotel Vendome at 2 p. m. Lawrence Thaw's color film, "Strange Gods of India," will be shown. Mrs. Harold Dean Baker is President; Mrs. Linwood L. Wilkins, Chairman of Hospitality.

Professional Women's Club—Dorothy Harding Fuller, chairman of the afternoon, will present Dr. Edwin J. Van Etten, Dean of St. John's Cathedral, who will review recent books; at the Hotel Statler, 2:30 p. m.

West Roxbury Junior Women's Club—Members will meet at the home of the Club's Honorary Advisor, Mrs. Norman H. Hastings, 25 Lorraine Street, Roslindale, at 7:45 p. m., and spend the evening making scrapbooks for Navy hospitals. Mrs. Helen DeConinck, War Relief Chairman, is in charge of the project.

D. A. R.—Senator Richard S. Bowers (R) of Brookline will speak on "Enforced World Peace" at a meeting of the Hannah Goddard Chapter at the home of Mrs. Augustine B. Conant, 1120 Beacon Street, Brookline, 2:45 p. m. Mrs. Robert Wood Coe, Regent, will preside.

Anthony H. George

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10—Sir Anthony Hastings George, who passed on after falling out of a hotel window here yesterday, was British Consul General in Boston for the past 11 months.

Born in Bristol, England, Sir Anthony was decorated in 1938 with the order of Companion of St. Michael and St. George, and last spring was made a knight in that order.

He had been in the consular service of his country since 1908, when he was sent to China as student interpreter. He remained at consular posts in that country for 34 years, serving in Hankow, Nanking, Shanghai, Peking, Tsientsin, and elsewhere.

Sir Anthony was British delegate to the China Customs Tariff Commission in 1922, and was representative from China at the Coronation of King George in 1937.

He was in Shanghai at the time of Japan's Pearl Harbor coup, and with the occupation of Shanghai he was taken into custody by the Japanese. Diplomatic exchange brought about his release after eight months, and on Feb. 8, 1943, he succeeded Hugh Alexander Ford as Consul General at Boston.

Sir Anthony, who was not married, made himself exceedingly popular with Bostonians, to whom he appeared a reserved, quiet, but friendly man. He liked America and frequently declared his sympathy with American views and problems.

At the time of his passing he was in Baltimore en route to England on leave.

Fishermen Voting

Vote on the fishermen's strike was expected of the New Bedford branch of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, which went into session this morning. The proposal to make southern trips was also before the union.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy and Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and continued cold tonight; cloudy with little change in temperature Tuesday. Gentle winds tonight and Tuesday.

Southwestern Maine: Snow showers tonight and except near the coast Tuesday; not quite so cold tonight with little change in temperature Tuesday.

New Hampshire: Snow showers tonight and except near the coast Tuesday; continued cold tonight and little change in temperature Tuesday.

Vermont: Snow showers and continued cold tonight; snow showers and little change in temperature Tuesday.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Continued cold with snow showers in the Berkshires tonight; cloudy with little change in temperature Tuesday.

Rhode Island: Cloudy and continued cold tonight; cloudy with little change in temperature Tuesday.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed until 7 p. m. tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 13:36 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Tuesday, 13:48 a. m.; height 10.0 feet.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Mrs. Sayward will speak on "Some McCormick Embroideries" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

John di Francesco, baritone, and Kurt Sober, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Ludlow Griscom will give a talk on "Bird Distribution, the Life Zone Concept in North America, Its Weaknesses and Fundamental Unsoundness" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Captain Meals to Speak

Capt. Frank M. Meals, of the United States Coast Guard, who holds the office of Captain of the Port of Boston, is to address members of Washington Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at the Masonic Temple, Roxbury, Jan. 13 on the work of the Coast Guard. Captain Meals commanded the Comanche, first United States vessel to arrive in Greenland after the Germans had invaded Denmark. He has been in the Coast guard service more than 30 years.

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High Court Rejects Negro Collective-Bargain Plea

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Supreme Court refused today to reconsider a decision which was challenged on the ground that it deprived Negroes of the right to select their own representatives for collective bargaining.

The vote was 8-1, with Associate Justice Wiley B. Rutledge being "of opinion that the petition should be granted, the case restored to the docket, and set for argument."

"If this interpretation of the Railway Labor Act prevails," the tribunal was told by the United Transport Service Employees, "the plight of the Negro in the interstate railway labor field is hopeless."

Reconsideration was sought of the Court's Dec. 6 decision reversing a ruling by the United States Court of appeals for the District of Columbia that 45 porters of the Saint Paul, Minn., Union Depot Company, who were excluded from one labor organization because they were Negroes, had a right to select another union to represent them.

This action left in effect a decision by the National Mediation Board that the porters were not a craft or class of employees and could not select their own representatives.

Among other actions today, the Court:

Agreed to review the conviction of Elmer Hartzel of Chicago, on a charge of violating the Espionage Act by attempting to cause "insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty in the military or naval forces of the United States." Mr. Hartzel was sentenced to five years in prison for writing and mailing pamphlets picturing the war as "a gross betrayal of the United States by the President for the benefit of the British and the Jews.

Agreed to review an order by the National Labor Relations Board directing the Franks Bros. Company of Lawrence, Mass., to bargain collectively with a labor organization (Alamgamated Clothing Workers) which no longer bore the designation of a majority of the employees.

Refused to review a decision which the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey said prevented it from accepting a settlement of State tax claims of approximately $20,000,000.

Insurance Suit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Opposing a Justice Department attempt to obtain a Supreme Court ruling that insurance companies are subject to the Sherman Antitrust Act, 34 states asserted today that such a decision would "result inevitably in federal regulation destroying the sovereignty of the states in this field."

The attorneys general of these states filed a brief with the tribunal preparatory to oral arguments on an antitrust suit brought by the Justice Department against 198 stock fire insurance companies in the Southeast.

Virginia expressed similar views in a brief filed Jan. 7, thus making 35 states taking issue with the Federal Government.

Soldier Writers Gather Material For War History

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Soldier-historians are recording at first hand the military events of the present war for publication by the Army.

The War Department, describing the work of its new historical branch, lists three immediate objectives:

(1) Preparation of pamphlets to give convalescent wounded soldiers accounts of actions in which they took part, (2) detailed narrative accounts of individual operations and campaigns, and (3) preparation of a one or two-volume popular history of the war to be published soon after hostilities end.

The soldier-historians, headed by Lieut. Col. John M. Kemper, formerly a history teacher at the U. S. Military Academy, are a branch of G-2, Military Intelligence Division. The branch was established last August by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. Its staff of both military and civilian personnel was drawn from the ranks of professional historians.

Colonel Kemper found that the job could not be done from the records available in Washington, so officers and men were sent to the various theaters to gather data at first hand. Colonel Kemper first tested the idea by going to the Aleutians and accompanying the Kiska operations. A final objective is an official history in several volumes.

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Georgia Servicemen May Vote

Associated Press

Governor Signs Soldier-Vote Bill

As three soldiers watch, Gov. Ellis Arnall signs a soldier-vote bill passed by the Georgia Legislature in special session. Georgia thus became the first State to settle the widely discussed issue, via special assembly, since agitation on the subject began in Congress. The servicemen are (left to right): Private William Privratsky of Chicago, Staff Sergeant Woodrow Wilson Tucker of Hapeville, Ga., and Private Osborn Foster of Hiawassee, Ga.

U. S. Rotates Troops With Long Service

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The War Departmeht said Jan. 8 that under its policy of rotating combat troops soldiers in Alaska and the Caribbean areas with more than two years of overseas service will, "under ordinary conditions," be returned to the United States.

In the North African theater, certain numbers of those with more than 18 months overseas service also will be returned, the Department said.

The Department, after an analysis of conditions in the South and Southwest Pacific, has about completed plans for rotation of personnel, in those areas, with the possibility that the first of the soldiers will return in the spring.

There has been a "continuing study" of the possibilities of the rotation of personnel, the Department said. Until recently, available shipping space has complicated plans but this shortage is being overcome, the Department added.

Hershey: Youth-Draft Order Won't Long Delay Dads' Call

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Selective service has announced a drastic curb on occupational deferments for registrants 18 through 21 years old—a move expected to make at least 115,000 more nonfathers eligible for military service.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, said many in this group likely will be rejected for physical reasons, and cautioned against assuming that the order, effective Feb. 1, will delay long the drafting of prewar fathers.

The 405,680 farm workers in the 18-21 age group (397,800 of them nonfathers) are not affected, and a registrant with an industrial deferment may retain it if his State Selective Service Director authorizes the exception.

Aside from these exceptions, occupational deferments no longer will be granted to registrants under 22, even if they have critical skills, or are fathers. Deferments in effect Feb. 1 will be allowed to run their course, but will not be renewed.

Student deferments are sharply curtailed by the order, though a limited number of college students taking natural scientific or professional work are exempted.

Since the order applies to fathers under 22 with occupational skills will be called before older nonfathers with occupational skills. General Hershey declared the older men can be assumed to be more valuable. He estimated that there are only 1,000 or 11,000 prewar fathers under 22 years old.

At a press conference General Hershey said the order was occasioned because the armed forces need more men and not because of an easing of the manpower situation in industry.

Asked whether the order will be extended to the 22-25 age group later, General Hershey said that it "all depends on the demands for men." Of approximately 100,000 youths who become 18 years old each month, he said, about 20,000 enter the armed forces voluntarily before reaching 18, about 13,000 are in agriculture, and from 25 to 26 per cent of those called for induction are rejected for physical defects, leaving only about 50,000 new 18-year-olds every month for the armed forces.

The order does not affect occupational deferments for men 22 and over, and in issuing the order to draft boards, selective service re-emphasized that in granting occupational deferments, fathers over 22 normally would be given consideration over non-fathers.

Noble Says It's Up to Radio Industry To Take Stand on Freedom of the Air

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—"Freedom of the air as it applies to radio broadcasting is still an intangible thing—we'll have to reduce it to a set of principles as the newspapers did a long time ago."

So says Edward J. Noble, principal owner of the Blue Network.

Mr. Noble said that when he was testifying before the Federal Communications Commission last fall prior to buying the Blue Network he was asked whether he was for "freedom of the air," whether he planned to further this freedom, and many similar questions.

He was then asked to define the phrase, but he couldn't reduce his ideas to a single declaration.

"Gentlemen, perhaps you can explain the term 'freedom of the air' for me?"

But they threw up their hands, and suggested he inform himself on the topic.

Hires Research Staff

"The first thing I did when I took over my new responsibilities in the radio field," said Mr. Noble, who formerly owned an independent New York station, "was to hire a competent research staff to determine exactly what 'freedom of the air for radio' means.

"No one has been able to give me a satisfactory definition, but when I find the answer I shall make it available to everybody. I think the radio industry is now old enough to reduce its motivating principles to simple, understandable language.

"Further, I think radio is large enough and important enough to stand on its own feet and fight for its principles. It has responsibility. It has the confidence of the public. It has ipitiative.

"It has, like the newspaper industry, a broad responsibility to the public in which there is no room for partisanship.

"To reach its greatest degree of service, the forces of control, development and progress must come from within the industry.

Must Make Decisions

"The industry must, therefore, write its own definition of freedom of the air. If it is to be wholly free, radio must decide how this freedom will take shape through the integrity of the industry, acting as its own authority."

Mr. Noble modestly says he's got a lot to learn about the radio business, but then he'll say something that shows he's advanced far beyond the freshman class.

Starting out as an advertising man, Mr. Noble bought out a struggling little firm which made a candy mint with a hole in the middle of it, and boomed the product into a multi-million-dollar business.

John W. Dafoe

WINNIPEG Manitoba, Jan. 10 (AP)—John W. Dafoe, who passed on Jan. 9, was editor in chief of the Winnipeg Free Press and a newspaperman for more than 50 years.

He became editor in chief of the Winnipeg Free Press [then the Manitoba Free Press] in 1901 and the editorials he wrote for the paper played an important part in the outcome of the Federal elections of 1904 and 1908.

In 1935 he was offered a Cabinet post in the Government of Prime Minister Mackenzie King but it was not until 1937, when he accepted a post on the Royal Commission on Dominion Provincial Relations, that he ventured into public life.

From 1934 to 1936 he was President of the Canadian Institute on International Affairs and in 1937-38 he was Chairman of the Institute of Pacific Relations. He also was a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and in 1933 was appointed Chancellor of the University of Manitoba.

Forrestal Points to Need Of Many Landing Craft

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, declaring that "invasion dates have been set," asserted last night that the success of forthcoming offensives depends upon completion of a program calling for construction of 45,000 additional landing craft.

Mr. Forrestal pointed out that the Navy, with the aid of shipyards throughout the nation, already has turned out 20,000 landing craft of all types. Those craft, he said, had participated in amphibious operations at Guadalcanal, Africa, Attu, Kiska, Sicily, Salerno, and Tarawa.

Save Paper!

Save every scrap of wastepaper, including this newspaper. Tie in bundles. The shortage is serious and the lack of wastepaper may affect shipments of ammunition and supplies of all kinds.

Need for Wacs Is Made Plain By Air Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 — Need for Wacs to serve with the Army Air Forces is acute, Maj. Gen. Barney M. Giles, Chief of Air Staff, N. S. Army Air Forces, declared today.

As the Allies press the offensive on all fronts, the AAF is constantly increasing the stream of combat units it is training and sending to all theaters of operation, General Giles emphasized, adding that "every available male soldier is needed for these units "while" women soldiers are needed for the hundreds of jobs which must be done behind the lines if these units are to be properly trained, equipped, supplied and maintained."

New requests for Wacs have recently come from both the European and Pacific Theaters, General Giles said.

Just before leaving for England for an inspection trip, Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, WAC Director disclosed that 3,002 Wacs are now serving overseas. The largest number are based in North Africa and Engalnd, with smaller contingents at New Delhi, India, Cairo, Egypt, and at New Caledonia.

Although, Wacs are now performing 239 different Army jobs at more than 200 Army posts, camps, stations and air bases in the Continental United States and overseas.

When U. S forces moved into Italy, a mobile detachment of WAC communications specialists followed shortly. Recently, an entire WAC company was flown in Army transports from its point of debarkation on the Mediterranean to the Allied Force Headquarters in Algiers, so urgent was the need for Wacs.

Authorized strength of the Wacs is 200,000, but the Corps had been able to recruit only 62,859 women up to Jan. 1.

Work-Safety Drive Launched by WPB

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—A National" Industrial Safety Campaign was inaugurated today by the War Production Board, which disclosed that casualties in United States war plant accidents include 18,000 fatalities annually.

John M. Fewkes, head of the Industrial Health and Safety Section of the WPB Labor Production Division, was named to direct the campaign.

A national advisory committee including delegates from the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of manufacturers, and the National Safety Council will work with Mr. Fewkes.

Bureaucracy Elimination Aim of Prohibition Party

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 10 (AP)—The 1944 election program of the Prohibition Party includes winning the war as quickly as possible and eliminating the "crushing curse" of bureaucracy, says the party's presidential nominee, Claude A. Watson.

The Los Angeles attorney and minister stated these additional aims yesterday at a rally inaugurating his campaign: sponsor legislation for rehabilitation of war victims at home and abroad; lower taxes; follow "the Christian principles" long advocated by the Prohibition Party.

Belief that "sentiment against prohibition is greatly overrated and sentiment for it correspondingly underrated" was voiced by the National Party Committee Chairman, Edward E. Blake, Chicago.

In accepting the nomination for President, Mr. Watson said in part:

"Today we find the liquor power again strongly entrenched, in legal and quasi-legal partnership with government everywhere, its corrupting, demoralizing hand reaching into the far corners of the country we all so dearly love. . . .

"We had all too many saloons in the old days, but the number was almost insignificant by way of comparison with multiplying 'polite' drinking places of today. . . .

Faulty Enforcement

"National prohibition was not repealed because of the great mass of our citizens, who made its enactment possible, had lost faith in the cause. Primarily, repeal came because of the utter and disgraceful and scandalous failure of enforcement on many fronts. The country was in the throes of a great economic depression. The people in general were disturbed and harassed. The liquor interests, as a matter of course, took advantage of the situation. . . .

"They did their utmost to discredit prohibition through promoting the bootleg racket and by any and every means at their command. And they did their utmost to discourage the weak-kneed public officials charged with the responsibility for enforcing the laws voted into the statutes by the vast majority of our people under the machinery of our American democracy. They flouted the express will of our people, our constitution and our laws. . . .

Major Parties Shackled

"Over-lapping, liberty-destroying bureaucracy is strongly enthroned in this fair land of ours, extending its tyrannical rule by leaps and bounds. The election laws of many States are designed to entrench the two major parties in power, give them a monopoly on the ballots of the people, deny minority groups the sacred right of expression in the voting places. . . .

"I submit in all earnestness and candor that neither of the old major parties is capable of correcting the evils and abuses that stalk the land. . . .

"We believe in the right of the citizen to establish the enterprise of his choice, and that government should not compete with the citizen in business. But we are utterly opposed to the establishment of monopolies of trade or wealth, which, under the guise of free enterprise, would stifle competition and make a mockery of liberty. . . .

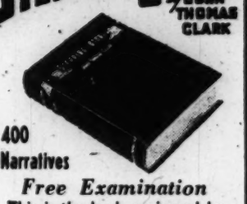
"Our party is pledged to the strengthening and enforcement of the laws against gambling, the narcotics traffic and commercialized vice, which every wide-awake citizen knows are openly violated and nullified by the inaction of the parties in power. . . ."

McWilliams Surrenders

CHICAGO, Jan. 10 (AP)—Joseph E. McWilliams, described by the Government as the organizer of the Christian Mobilizers and publisher of "The Christian Mobilizer," surrendered today on a Washington, D. C., warrant charging him with conspiracy to aid in the establishment of a National Socialist form of government in the United States.

STEPPING STONES

by JOHN THOMAS CLARK



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DAYTON 9, OHIO

Contemporary American Paintings Shown—Marian Anderson; Segovia

Work of Untutored Artists Introduced to Providence

By Dorothy Adlow

Providence, R. I.

For its major presentation of the season, the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, is exhibiting paintings by a group of Americans. There are two supplementary solo displays of paintings by Lawrence Lebduska and Arbit Blatas.

It is doubtful whether most of the visitors are familiar with these artists. They will certainly enjoy the introduction, for Director Gordon Washburn has selected a most delightful and entertaining group of pictures which please the eye, fetch the imagination, and elicit argument. They show the flexible boundaries of art in our time, yielding especially to the gifts of self-made painters. It may even seem, if we judge from this display, that learning and guidance from without are a handicap, and that painters who pick up their brushes as a hobby accomplish more trenchant results by responding to intuitive direction.

Mr. Washburn has composed a somewhat rueful introduction to the catalogue, speaking up for the "humble folk artist" who renders "the tensions of true experience" in contrast with the handiwork compounded through "professional boosters of culture." Whoever is obliged to see many pictures executed in smooth clichés, quickly adapted and obviously worked off without conviction, understand Mr. Washburn's enthusiasm for the naïve and unspoiled poets of the paintbrush.

* * *

While we share his delight in self-made artists, we hold tradition and learning in high esteem. Each Renaissance master did not begin anew, but gathered all the knowledge he could from the master to whom he was articled. Even the sophisticates today turn a nostalgic eye back to the amateurish and groping efforts of hobby artists, hoping to reclaim something of their childish candor and ingenuousness. Among Mr. Washburn's exhibitors are a few such romantics.

No, the issue is not clear, for the learned sometimes try to obliterate the earmarks of their training, while self-made artists, fostered by critics and connoisseurs, labor to maintain a youthfulness which is furtively vanishing. It is a problem which compels our attention and keeps us watchful.

Lawrence Lebduska's 19 canvases show nature replete with flora and fauna, dense woodlands inhabited by picturesque animals, enmeshed with blooming trees, studded with birds, butterflies and blossoming plants. Mr. Lebduska is a decorator by profession. In his painting the animals and flowers of Greek embroideries, Gothic tampestries, Persian miniatures, seem to come to life; the decorator has animated the manifold motifs of design and, through the force of imagination, has made the fanciful appear credible. There are very few painters who can maintain this pitch of exuberance without seeming glib.

* * *

Emile Branchard's canvases are painted with the spare brush, the sharp silhouette, the stiff and patterned drawing which we associate with the primitive. However, there is a quiet wisdom in his procedure, and the simplicity seems the result of refinement of pattern, rather than elementary indication. His visualization of the woods is worth comparing with the same theme in the hands of a fellow exhibitor, Nassos Daphnis. The latter makes his trees tall beyond natural proportion, spreading their protective boughs with dignified grandeur. His "Heaven and Hell" is a graphic document worthy of comparison with medieval illustrations of the same subjects.

John Kane, late house painter of Pittsburgh, and the first modern American primitive to be recognized, is also represented in this display. His scenes of Pittsburgh show one kind of primitive approach, the omnivorous eye abetted by the painstaking hand, recording meticulously every brick of masonry, every chimney, every branch and leaf. There is compactness in the method. The artist seems aware of invisible lines of design that unify the numerous details patiently documented. There is no fantasy. John Kane created no Garden of Eden as a release from the boredom of life in an industrial city. He remained on the spot and painted, because, as he said, "I like the puttin' on o' the color."

Horcae Pippin is a self-taught Negro artist, who has an inborn taste and feeling that would have moved painters of Paris like Juan Gris. He shows imagination, discovering in a few stalks of flowers in his own back yard the Garden of Eden. The great tree that grows in the yard in "West Chester Pennsylvania," we have seen in Rajput miniatures, on ancient Assyrian stone carvings, in Coptic stuccos and William Blake's "Temptation." The artist in our time may find the realm of fancy in the world of fact, or his imaginative fervor identifies the two. Mr. Pippin is of the artistic lineage of Gauguin, as fellow exhibitors trace their ancestry to Van Gogh, Utrillo, Rousseau.

* * *

Despite the personal approach to paint, artists eventually accord with major tendencies. In these American "primitives" we discern all those variations upon a theme that add up to Modern Painting. Among them are the advocates of the free-flowing brush, the summary flourish, the broad indications, and the preoccupation with intricate detail. We see colors that are vitreous and lacquer-like, forms that are tightly enclosed, or fluidly expansive. In Rufino Tamayo, who is a Mexican, we see how the "primitive" lends itself to sophisticated manipulation, producing designs with monumental grandeur. There is no clear line of cleavage, but a tentative boundary between the professional and the Sunday painter.

Finally, the group of pictures by Arbit Blatas, who reached us from Lithuania via Berlin, via Paris. . . . Mr. Blatas preserves as well as any painter we know in this country today the mood of the Paris School. His pictures of family, friends, household, come off the brush tenderly, with a quiet rapture. He is of the brood of Renior, Vuillard, Bonnard, relishing color, rejoicing in moments of happy discovery of beautiful light, gem-like color, lush textures.

Opera, April 17-22

The time and place of the Boston season of the Metropolitan Opera have now been officially set. There will be eight performances at the Metropolitan Theater, the week of April 17, by announcement of H. Wendell Endicott, president of the Boston Opera Association. The repertory will be made known later.

'The Visitation'

Panel of stained glass in the exhibition of "Religious Art of Today," which opens Thursday at Boston Institute of Modern Art.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—First floor: Exhibition of wartime subjects. Third floor: Medieval manuscripts and early printed books; Wiggin Print Collection. exhibition of American prints. Through January.

Boston Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street—Opening Jan. 13—Feb. 12: Religious art of today.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Mexican paintings by Kay Peterson Parker; sculpture by Elisabeth Philbrick. Through January.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Members exhibition.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—American paintings, water colors, French paintings of the twentieth century.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of paintings by two Negro artists, Hale Woodruff and Allan Crite; water colors of the Aleutians by Lieut. Warren Beach. Through Jan. 22.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Water colors by Dora Pitner.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Retrospective exhibition by Natalie Haya Hammond. Through Jan. 12.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Music Thursday and Saturday at 2:45.

Museum of Fine Arts—Special exhibition includes selections from the Elizabeth Day McCormick Collection of European and Near Eastern textiles; etchings by Frank W. Benson; views of Rome by Piranesi; American skyscrapers in prints and drawings. Water colors by American artists.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy — Exhibition entitled "Brasil Builds."

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art, R. I. School of Design—American paintings of the present day. Through Feb. 14.

Providence Art Club—"Road to Victory" exhibition. Through January 23.

Sam Jaffe for Boston

"Thank You, Svoboda," adapted by H. S. Kraft from John Pen's book, "You Can't Do That to Svoboda," is reported for a preliminary engagement of a week in Boston starting Feb. 14. Sam Jaffe heads the cast as a railroad porter in a Czechoslovakian town in 1939. Others in the company include Whitford Kane, Frank Conlan, Paula Bauersmith, John Ravold, Edmund D'Oyze, and Arnold Korff. Settings will be designed by Sam Leve. Producer is Milton Baron.

Dunham Dance Tickets

Tickets for the engagement of Katherine Dunham and her "Tropical Revue" at the Boston Opera House next week are available at the Wilbur from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., as well as at the Opera House where the box office is open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Lotte Lehmann Recital

Lotte Lehmann will give a recital in Jordan Hall Sunday afternoon, Feb. 13.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"Student Prince," starring Everett Marshall, 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"The Cherry Orchard," by Chekhov. Starring Eva Gallienne and Joseph Schildkraut, 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert — "Mexican Hayride," musical comedy by Cole Porter and Herbert and Dorothy Fields. 8:30. Matinees Thursday, Jan. 6, 13, 19, at 2:30.

Music

New England Conservatory, Brown Hall—Concert by advanced students of the N. E. Conservatory. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—News. 2, 5, 8:05. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone. 2:15, 5:20, 8:30. "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

Fenway—"Woman of the Town," Claire Trevor, Albert Dekker. 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25. "Nearly Eighteen," Gale Storm, Bill Henry. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"Ganster for Tomorrow," Margo, Robert Ryan. 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10.

Kenmore—"The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Harigan's Kid," William Gargan. 1:30, 4:50, 8.

Majestic—"Algiers," Hedy Lamarr, Charles Boyer. 11:41 a. m., 2:57, 6:13, 9:29. "Something About a Soldier," Tom Neal. 10:08 a. m., 1:24, 4:40, 7:56.

Metropolitan—"Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan, William Bendix. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "The Good Fellows," Helen Walker, James Brown. 11:42 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—"Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly, Mickey Rooney. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:55, 7:25, 10.

Paramount—"Woman of the Town," Claire Trevor, Albert Dekker. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:40, 9:20. "Nearly Eighteen," Gale Storm, Bill Henry. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 3:55, 5:35, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—"Son of Dracula," Louise Albritton, Robert Paige. 9:31 a. m., 11:51, 2:11, 4:50, 7:38, 10:07. Stage Show: 10:33 a. m., 1:13, 3:33, 6:21, 9:09.

Scollay—"Princess O'Rourke," Robert Cummings, Jack Carson, Olivia de Havilland. 11:38 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "Hostages," Paul Lukas. 10:03 a. m., 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

South Station Theater—3—Navy Log of Victory," "Sails Aloft," "Women of Britain," "The Battle," "Alaskan Frontier," "Andy Clyde," cartoons. First release National and War News.

State — "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly, Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 11:30 a. m., 2:06, 4:43, 7:18, 9:50.

Telepix—March of Time "Naval Log of Victory," "India's Royalty," "Dna Morkel," "Migratory Birds," "Rendova," "Invasion of New Britain," color cartoon, world news. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Hostages," Luise Rainer, Paul Lukas. 2:30, 5:15, 8:10.

Washington Street Olympia—"Princess O'Rourke," Olivia de Havilland, Robert Cummings, Jack Carson. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:30. "Hostages," Paul Lukas, Luise Rainer. 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 1:45, 8. Continuous 1:45-11.

Allston: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart, Bruce Bennett. "Always a Bridesmaid," Andrew Sisters. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley. "Victory Through Air Power."

Regent: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. Continuous 9-11.

Coolidge Corner: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "Victory Through Air Power."

Cleveland Circle: "Hostages," Luise Rainer, Paul Lukas. "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 1:50, 8.

Harvard: "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Yanks Ahoy," Joe Sawyer, William Tracy. 2, 8.

University: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. 3, 6:15, 9:30.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Doughboys in Ireland," Kenny Baker. "Mr. Muggs Steps Out."

Codman Square: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. 3:36, 8:15. "Buckskin Frontier." 2:08, 7, 9:55.

Park: "In Old Chicago," Alice Faye, Don Ameche. "Banjo on My Knees," Barbara Britton, Joel McCrea.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. "Passport to Suez," Warren William.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 2:30, 8:15. "Jasco." 4:16, 9:59.

MALDEN—Granada: "There's Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes, Tom Neal. 1:38, 4:51, 8:05. "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 3:03, 6:16, 9:39.

Mystic: "Harvest Melody," Johnny Downs, Rosemary Lane. 2, 7, 9:55. "Hostages," Luise Rainer, Paul Lukas. 3:15, 8:35.

Maplewood: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. 3:42, 8:42. "That Nazty Nuisance," Bobby Watson, Joe Devlin. 1:52, 7:52.

Orpheum: "This Is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy. 2:35,8:40.

Strand: "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 3:38, 7, 9:45. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 2:36, 8:46.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Doughboys in Ireland," Kenny Baker.

Fellaway: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. "He Hired the Boss." 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Hostages," Luise Rainer, William Bendix. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris Jean Bates. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Mystery of the 13th Guest." D. Purcell, Helen Parrish. 2, 8.

Strand: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. "Unexpected Uncle," Charles Coburn. 1:45, 7:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Cowboy in Manhattan," Robert Paige, Frances Langford. 2:08, 7:53. "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warwick. 3:23, 9:07.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "The Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Above Suspicion," Fred MacMurray, Joan Crawford. "Gals, Inc," Leon Errol.

Coolidge: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. "Honeymoon Lodge," D. Bruce, H. Hilliard.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Cowboy in Manhattan," Leon Errol.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders, Philip Dorn, Brenda Marshall.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Paris After Dark," George

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "First No. 4," Freddie Tozo, Martha Hunt.

Big Audience For Recital By Contralto

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Songs without words are the only kind that Marian Anderson, contralto, offers to listeners; or at any rate they were the particular sort she presented at Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, with Franz Rupp playing her accompaniments.

That is not saying that words were absent from her performance, nor is it saying that speech and recitation were wanting; it is only observing that the thing which mainly carried this recital through and the primary thing which enthralled the large throng assembled in parquet, in balconies and on the platform was music. Charm of voice and elegance of singing style had their effect, naturally enough; but what struck home was the music, familiar though little of it could have been to people in attendance save to musicologists and those who follow concert doings intimately.

The case would have been the same with any other collection of pieces Miss Anderson might have set forth. For to her the material of a program is not old Italian airs, German songs, opera scenes, songs in English, or even Negro spirituals. Rather, it is the music—melody, harmony, rhythm, dynamics, and form—that underlie these things. Hearers perforce forget what they have read or have been told about Scarlatti, Strauss, Wagner, Vaughan Williams, and the Negro tune arrangers when Miss Anderson sings; but they are aware of music somehow getting hold of them and sinking into them.

The music is one piece, too, from first to last, never mind what the type of work, and never mind who the composer of the moment happens to be. The recital is no history lesson and no literary exercise. There are no old-school or modern periods. Nothing is classic, and nothing romantic. Everything is music, a single art the whole way down through time.

Singers, take the run of them, are unable to do that way, and none of them are taught that way. But the straight musical way is Miss Anderson's way; and the secret seems to be that she possesses complete mastery of the mechanics of song. She never has to think about technique, for technique is something over which she has entire control. Nor does she have to resort to what is commonly known as interpretation, but leaves it where ideally it belongs—with the audience. In logical view of the occasion, then, she sent away from the big hall of song, when she made her last bow to applause, hundreds of interpreters of the best, suppose her choice right, of music.

Opening Tonight

At the Wilbur — "The Cherry Orchard," new production of Chekhov's comedy, presented by Carly Wharton and Margaret Webster. Eva Le Gallienne and Joseph Schildkraut head the company. Miss Le Gallienne staged the production anl collaborated with Irina Skariatina in preparing a new translation. The cast includes Katherine Emery, Carl Benton Reid, Stefan Schnabez, Eduard Frans, Rex O'Malley, Leona Roberts, Lois Hall, Elizabeth Eustis, A. G. Andrews, and Stanley Phillips. Settings and costumes have been designed by Motley.

Miss Regules, Pianist

Marisa Regules, Argentine pianist, will make her first Boston appearance at Jordan Hall, under the auspices of the Pan-American Society of Massachusetts, Thursday evening. She will play music of South American and Spanish composers along with that of classic masters. Miss Regules has been soloist with the National Symphony Orchestra and the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 9.12 meg., 48.6 m.

London—2:00 p. m.—Shipmates Ashore. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—6:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Comedy Sketch. YV5RN, 6.30 meg., 48.6 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—McGeachey's Daily Roundup. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; ORC, 2.93 meg., 102.6 m.

Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 9.66 meg., 31 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—Marines Drama. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; ORC, 2.93 meg., 102.6 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; ORC, 2.93 meg., 102.6 m; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Marimba Music. TGWA, 9.66 meg., 31 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.06 meg., 49 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

First Recital In Six Years By Guitarist

By L. A. Sloper

Andrés Segovia, guitarist, gave a recital in Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon. His visits are too rare. He came here first in 1928, returned in 1930 and again in 1938. In six years a new musical generation has grown up, which seems not to have heard of the artist. The hall was less than half filled Saturday. A pity, because a Segovia recital is always one of the chief musical delights of any season in which it falls.

The program Saturday ranged through a classical section which included works by Luis Milan, Alessandro and Domenico Scarlatti, and J. S. Bach; compositions by Torroba and Castelnuovo-Tedesco, both dedicated to the player, and a group by Manuel de Falla, Granados, and Albeniz. There were also several extra numbers.

Musically, the first section was of course the most interesting, particularly the items by the Scarlattis and that by Bach, which was written for the lute. In these works were revealed the artist's extraordinary virtuosity, sensitive phrasing, exquisite tone colors, rhythmic flexibility, and sense of form—in brief, his delicate and profound musicianship.

The dynamic range of the instrument is restricted, but in Mr. Segovia's hands it is graduated so subtly that it seems unlimited. The clarity of his exposition of contrapuntal texture in this type of music never ceases to astonish us. His artistry was at its highest Saturday in the Preambulo e Gavota of Alessandro Scarlatti and the Preludio, Fuga and Gavotte of Bach. The two Gavottes were especially charming.

One wished that Mr. Segovia had devoted two groups to music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, for the rest of the program was trivial by comparison. The Castelnuovo-Tedesco Tarantella, which had been heard here before, is especially insignificant. And although the artist invests whatever he plays with distinction, we should prefer to hear more compositions of inherent musical value.

The small audience was warmly appreciative, and its applause was punctuated with "Bravos."

AMUSEMENTS

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BOX-OFFICE OPEN NOW—9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
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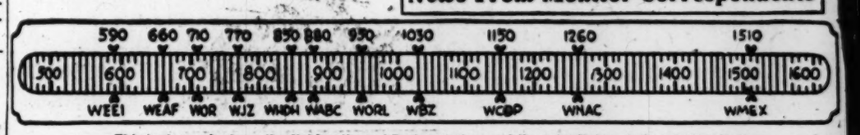
News From Monitor Correspondents

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	'Mary Marlin': sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	"The Adventures of	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across Caribbean.	Musical Poll of Hits	'Ma Perkins": sketch.	Bulldog Drummond".	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots',	Asa Jewish Philanthro-	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	pies; speaker; str'g qr.	"Right to Happiness".	variety show; orch.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Show Tune Time	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melody
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melody
4:30	"A Good Parent":	Singing Stars	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Music for a Half Hour;	Coast Guard Sparmo-
4:45	Army Relief; Date	Singing Stars	'Widder Brown': sketch	soloists; orchestra	bile; band; tenor
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	All Star Dance Parade	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; J. Leonard, songs
5:15	lies; Ev. Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood": dr.	Irish melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Sports Reporter.	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	Snapshots; Songs	Moment Musicals
6:30	Lyn Murray: Music	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	WHDH Studio Orch.	Lowell Thomas, news.	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Ed Sullivan, Int.,	Sports program	News of the World	Musical program	News
7:30	"Blondie": sketch.	"The Lone Ranger":	Symphony of Melody	"Army Air Forces":	How About It, Girls?
7:45	"Blondie": sketch.	western dramatization	John Barry, commentr.	Lt. Wm. Holden, m. c.	Clement Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop": inter.,	"Watch World Go By"	Cavalcade of America;	"Sizing Up the News":	Lawrence Tibbett, songs
8:15	"Vox Pop": inter.,	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"Here Is Your War"	Fulton Oursler Reports.	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"Blind Date": Arlene	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes": dr.:	Tommy Carr's Orch.

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Soviets Tighten Dnieper Noose—Allies Gain Two Miles on Rome Road

Continued from Page 1

nitsa, rail city on the Bug serving as main control point, for German communications to the Dnieper bend.

Other Vatutin units slashing southward sent deeper one jaw of a possible trap for thousands of Germans in the Smela Gap, a Nazi-held zone in the rear extending eastward to the Dnieper River. This southward drive was pushing toward a junction with Gen. Ivan S. Konev's Second Ukrainian Army, advancing westward through Alexandrovka above Kirovograd.

Farther north, the Soviets were within five miles of Sarny—35 miles inside old Poland.

General Vatutin's western advance guards seized Zhornishche, 15 miles from the bend of the Bug River. Zhornishche is 30 miles southeast of Vinnitsa and 33 miles from the important Odessa-Warsaw railway.

The Bug River, a natural defense line, is the eastern border of Transnistria, the Soviet area awarded to Rumania by the Germans.

Other units pushed through Schastlivaya, 19 miles east of Vinnitsa itself, threatening to cut the most important east-west railway left the Germans in the Ukraine.

The German High Command announced the Soviets attempted a landing west of Ochakov on the Black Sea, between the Dnieper's mouth and the naval base of Odessa, but were thrown back. There was no Russian confirmation of the reported landing, which might be a flanking assault to bottle up the Germans in the Dnieper Bend.

Berlin reported "local fighting" west of Sarny in old Poland, and declared Russian attacks west of Berdichev had been frustrated. The Soviets were beaten back in the Kirovograd area, the communiqué added.

Vatutin's Forces Drive West and South

General Vatutin's army was engaged in a complicated maneuver, pressing westward even while driving to the south, and mopping up areas to the rear.

Capture of Sarny, a junction on the Wilno-Rovno line, would force the Germans to rely for north-south communications on railways meeting at Brest-Litovsk, 130 miles farther west. The Odessa-Warsaw railway, on which the Russians were advancing from captured Zhornishche, is the main escape line for German troops in Southern Russia.

Stockholm dispatches quoted German military spokesmen in Berlin as admitting that their armies were fleeing during a desperate battle upon which "the outcome of the whole war depends."

The Germans also faced disaster in a wide pocket west of the Dnieper River as the First and Second Ukranian Red Armies—the First pushing south through Buki and the other driving west through Alexandrovka—narrowed the jaws of a possible trap to less than 75 miles. A junction of the two armies would close a ring around the Germans in the Smela Gap in an area 80 miles deep running back to the right bank of the Dnieper.

On their entire front Jan. 9, the armies of Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin and Gen. Ivan S. Konev swept up 110 more towns and hamlets and captured huge stores of war material, a Soviet communiqué announced.

The Russians took Polonnoe, just inside Kaments Podolsk Province bordering Rumania, in an advance of 50 miles west of Zhitomir which took them to within 22 miles of Shepetovka, a junction on the Korosten-Tarnapol and Berdichev-Rovno lines.

The First Army's southern drive, which was reported making the most progress, took some of General Vatutin's forces through Buki, while other units mopped up the west bank of the Dnieper south of Kiev, capturing Kagarlyk, 12 miles southwest of Rzhischchev.

General Konev's Second Army encountered stiff resistance around recaptured Kirovograd, but occupation of Alexandrovka, 35 miles to the north, helped straighten the front. They also cleared the Germans from 40 other localities.

Italy:

Fifth Army Advances 2 Miles on Rome Road

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, announced Jan. 10 that the Fifth Army had advanced two miles on the road to Rome.

Two additional peaks were captured in heavy fighting, the communiqué said. Both overlook enemy positions.

On the Eighth Army front, Allied troops still were stalled in deep snow.

Although the communiqué did not specify where the new two-mile advance was made, it previously had been announced that Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's troops had backed German defense troops to within four miles of Cassino, next major Allied milepost on the highway to Rome.

Virtually every peak in this mountainous section of Italy blazed with battle, and an American or British flag was planted at the crest of each only at heavy cost.

Field guns arched their shells at the enemy in virtually a steady rumble and supporting aircraft swooped low, but only direct hits could penetrate the deep and solidly placed Nazi defenses. The weight of the battle rested heavily on the shoulders of the infantrymen and they advanced by plunging through machine-gun fire and mine field, and dislodging the Germans from deep trenches and dugouts, one by one.

Springing out from captured San Vittore, American Doughboys seized the village of Giusto, half a mile forward, and began assaulting Monte le Chiaia, a 1,500-foot hump just south of Cervaro, four miles southeast of Cassino, it was announced Jan. 9.

Other Allied forces were closing in on Cervaro from Mt. Mario to the northwest.

Southwest of San Vittore, Fifth Army infantry began climbing 900-foot Mt. Porchia and a sister peak, Mt. Cedro, less than a mile away.

Dispatches from the front on Jan. 9 said the Germans had brought up strong reinforcements and had sent a series of counter-attacks without avail against various points of the advancing Fifth Army line.

The dispatches added that American and British infantry had punched a third of the way through the six-mile defense belt guarding Cassino since the new offensive was begun last week along a 10-mile sector. Equally slow progress apparently lay ahead.

In addition to supporting the Fifth Army forces, Allied aircraft in a double-header week-end blow virtually wiped out the airplane plant at Reggio Emilia in Northern Italy, attacked German targets in Yugoslavia, and nipped targets in Southern France in Intruder forays.

By a Staff Artist

Battle Lines in Russia

Arrows show main points of Russian advance. Black line indicates approximately the present position of the battle line in Russia.

Airfields in Britain Take 250,000 Acres

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 10

More than 250,000 acres of land in Britain now are devoted to airfields in use by the RAF and the U. S. Army Air Forces, it was disclosed today.

Before World War I Britain had seven airfields and at the time the armistice was signed in 1918 had 300. In 1938 there were more than 100 military airfields in operation. The number now is a secret.

[According to the Society of British Aircraft Constructors' publication, the United States air force in Great Britain now has more than 100 airfields. Six newly completed airfields have just been handed over. They cost approximately £10,000,000.]

Pacific:

Bougainville Bases Launch Allied Blitz

Use of Allied low-level bombers from Bougainville airfields to strike at Japanese positions in the New Ireland area for the first time was heralded on Jan. 10 as the start of an intensified air war against the neemy's base at Rabaul, New Britain.

The dive bombers and torpedo bombers flew through bad weather Jan. 7 to hit Cape St. George on the south tip of New Ireland. Indicating the size of the attacking force, the bombers were accompanied by nearly 50 fighters.

The raiders set many fires and shot down 10 Zeros and two probables out of an intercepting force of between 40 and 70 planes. Three United States Navy Hellcat fighters and two dive bombers were lost. A third dive bomber was forced down returning to base but the crew was rescued.

Cape St. George is approximately 65 miles southeast of Rabaul. Used as a Japanese observation point to ward off Allied bomber approaches, it has become an important target for Allied attack.

American airmen have chalked up their 18th raid on Japanese installations at Mili atoll in the Marshall Islands to the north of the Gilbert Islands, United States invasion holding in the Central Pacific.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said 7th Army Air Force dive bombers escorted by Navy fighters bombed Mili on Jan. 7 but there was no interception. The Japanese have an air base there.

Under the Sea:

10 Japanese Ships Sunk by U. S. Subs

United States submarines have destroyed another 10 ships of the steadily dwindling Japanese merchant fleet, the United States Navy announced over the week end.

This was reported by the Navy in a communiqué which said the sinkings were accomplished in "Pacific and Far Eastern" waters but gave no indication of whether the submarines followed previous daring examples and took the battle into coastal waters of Japan. A large tanker and a large freighter were included in the newly reported bag of the American submersibles.

Announced Allied and neutral merchant-ship losses in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor have reached an even 700, an Associated Press tabulation shows.

Among the U-Boat Victims in Western Atlantic waters were 281 ships of United States registry. The latest sinking announcement was made on Dec. 30, telling of the loss of an unidentified American merchantman in the Caribbean.

Other Western Atlantic merchant-ship losses, by nations, since Dec. 7, 1941, include: Britain, 130; Norway, 68; Panama, 39; Brazil and the Netherlands, 24 each, and unidentified Allies, 33.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Fight Major Nazi Drive

Yugoslav Partisan Headquarters announced on Jan. 10 that the forces of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) are engaged in heavy fighting in western and central Bosnia to break up an attempted five-pronged German drive into Partisan territory.

A radiocast communiqué said the general Nazi offensive, first disclosed on Jan. 9, was employing infantry and motorized and tank units. The fighting centers around Banja Luka, from which the Partisans were forced to withdraw last week.

Meanwhile, Marshal Broz sent out a sharply worded call to all Yugoslav officers and men to join up with his forces, whom he said were fighting a bitter major action around Banja Luka in the heart of the country.

The call summoned all Yugoslav officers, noncommissioned officers, and men "who are in the service of the German occupation" or are members of the forces of the Yugoslav puppet leaders "to report without delay to the nearest military posts of the Yugoslav Army of Liberation."

The Marshal warned them that "the last opportunity has come for these officers and men to break loose from the enemy."

South Atlantic:

Brazil-U. S. Units Sink Nazi Vessel

Brazilian and United States planes and warships sank a German blockade runner in the South Atlantic a few days ago, a United States naval attaché announced here Jan. 8.

The Agencia Nacional account, date-lined from Recife, said the ship was carrying war supplies to Germany from Japan.

Allied Command:

Smith Named Chief Of Eisenhower Staff

Maj. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith has been appointed Chief of Staff to the Allied Supreme Commander, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the United States War Department announced.

General Smith until recently was Chief of Staff of Allied Forces in the Mediterranean theater. His former Mediterranean post has been assigned to Lieut. Gen. James A. H. Gammell, former General Officer of the Eastern Command of the United Kingdom.

The Department also announced it was informed that Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson assumed his duties as Allied Supreme Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean on Jan. 8. The Deputy Supreme Commander in that area is Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, former Commander of American Forces in Great Britain.

Meanwhile, word has been received from London that Gen. Sir Bernard Paget, newly named Allied Commander in Chief in the Middle East, has arrived at Cairo to take up his command.

General Paget, who directed the withdrawal of British forces from Norway, formerly was Commander in Chief of the British Home Forces.

Over Europe:

RAF Mosquito Planes Raid Western Reich

Allied air activity against continental targets from British bases over the week end simmered down to small-scale forays and none were announced immediately for the night of Jan. 9-10, although radio silence in Vichy suggested attacks in that area.

Maintaining the record that has sent aircraft to the attack on Germany every night since the New Year, however, RAF Mosquito bombers again attacked the Western Reich on the night of Jan. 8-9. Berlin said the ancient city of Aachen was the target.

American heavy bombers have been idle since the strong assault into Southwest Germany on Jan. 7 which neutral reports said had wiped out the chemical plants at Ludwigshafen.

'The Black Widow' New Powerful Plane

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—"The Black Widow," a powerful night fighter, is the newest of the air forces' combat planes, the Army disclosed Jan. 7.

Officially designated as the P-61, the plane is described by the Army as "heavily armored and armed," and powered by two Pratt and Whitney engines. It has, the Army says, "a fairly long range, and effective speed and climb characteristics."

Development of the plane started more than three years ago and a contract for the first model was given to Northrop Aircraft, Inc., of California in January, 1941.

"The Black Widow," the Army said, "is the outgrowth of intensive research and development on the part of technicians of the AAF and Northrop directed toward production of a powerful and effective aerial night combat weapon, equipped with the latest devices."

Announcement of the new night fighter followed closely the War Department's disclosure of the development of the jet-propelled plane.

Eugene Deloncle

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Vichy Radio reported Jan. 8 that Eugene Deloncle, leader of the extreme rightist French political organization known as the Cagoulard (hooded men), had passed on in Paris. The radiocast was reported by the Federal Communications Commission.

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Filipinos Fighting On To Freedom

Continued from Page 1

the Japanese forces and taken the oath of allegiance on Dec. 11. A Japanese official, said the Radio, had advised them to "stop thinking that the Americans are ever coming back to the Philippines."

On Dec. 17 Manila Radio said, "At present, the guerrilla leaders in the [mountains] around Manila are being contacted, and their peaceful surrender is anticipated." Some idea of the scope of resistance is supplied by the claim that "Agents of the Government have succeeded in winning more guerrillas to the new regime and in recovering a great quantity of arms and ammunition, including rifles, trench mortars, machine guns and hand grenades. . . . These weapons had been gathered mostly in the Central Luzon provinces . . . including Bulacan, Pampanga, Zambales, and Bataan."

Two days earlier Domei quoted the Manila Tribune as "deploring the lack of discipline on the part of the Philippine people."

And on Dec. 21 Gen. José de los Reyes of the Amnesty Board appealed to "the people who were misguided and now living in the mountains and forests to come home." Almost pathetically he pled with them to "go home and resume their peaceful life with their families and help the progress of the new government."

Startling Admissions

President Laurel himself has made a number of startling admissions. On the second anniversary of Pearl Harbor he told the Filipinos that "there are many of us who are still believing in them [the Americans] and are still wishing they would again come back. . . . [Some of] our countrymen [are saying] that this republic is nothing but flag alone, that this is the republic of the Japanese and of President Laurel and his family."

A week later, in a Spanish-language domestic radiocast, he added: "In the depths of our forests there are many who walk alone . . . many who live in darkness and fear, men and women who either refuse to see or are afraid of the light which now illumines the people."

This is the most striking evidence yet heard that the Japanese strategy of granting "independence" has failed to end Filipino defiance of the Japanese.

Laurel's first act upon taking the puppet presidency was the proclamation of a general amnesty for guerrillas. The new Assembly even considered the payment of accrued salaries and relief funds to guerrillas who surrendered, and a Japanese Army spokesman promised that those who returned home would be "assured of their jobs." To these appeals was added an implied threat: the expansion of the Philippine constabulary from a preinvasion strength of 6,000 to a new high of 40,000 "to establish peace and order in the cities."

To reassure the Filipinos regarding the pact of alliance with Japan which was signed on "independence" day, Laurel had stated that the new regime "does not envisage a declaration of war against any foreign nation." Apparently there were widespread fears that the alliance would cause Filipinos to be conscripted into the Japanese Army. But still the Filipinos remained adamant.

Laurel's 60-day amnesty started on Nov. 28. The Assembly was adjourned over the holidays for 20 days, to allow its members as well as governors and mayors throughout the islands to "get in touch with the guerrillas" and "preach to the people the progress of the republic."

Food Shortage

Meanwhile Laurel was appealing to the mountain fighters to go home to their families for Christmas, and to their relatives to get them to take advantage of the general amnesty.

One obvious reason for the Filipinos' recalcitrance is seen in recent reports of food shortages and inflation. Since last August there has been a serious rice shortage, despite Japanese claims that rice production has been increased fivefold since the invasion.

In September it was claimed that the shortage would be over "within a short month." But in October not only rice but also other grains were reported short; the price of corn was officially set at three times last year's figure. In November typhoons and floods struck the Islands just when the rice crop was about to be harvested, causing "considerable damage." The Japanese capitalized on the shortages by giving the Philippines large stores of rice, quinine and cotton cloth for a "Christmas present"—which made excellent propaganda.

In Manila, a shortage of fish and meat has been referred to for several months. Fruits, vegetables, coconuts and poultry are also insufficient and highly priced. The city's population has doubled from the 623,000 it had in 1939, and rents have increased from 60 to 70 per cent above prewar levels because of the great influx of people from the provinces, despite all efforts at rent control.

A number of Manila radiocasts in English have deplored the plight of middle class Filipinos under this inflation, and intimated quite frankly that the puppet government is quite powerless to deal with the situation. One such radiocast even invited the people to exert pressure upon their officials to put a stop to profiteering and hoarding. The country faces a serious inflation, said the radio, unless the Government takes prompt measures to avert a complete collapse.

A "black market" in the stocks and bonds of American concerns confiscated by the Japanese has also been revealed by radio warnings that such sales are illegal.

These reports, together with the extremely conciliatory policy being followed by the Philippine Government toward its opponents in spite of their continued resistance, suggest that many Filipinos now in office may have their tongues in their cheeks when they pay allegiance to Japan's "Co-Prosperity Sphere." In the opinion of FCC analysts, Philippine officials may be following their traditional policy of compromise in order, first, to bring much-needed relief to the people and, second, to exert whatever influence they can to prevent the tightening of Japan's stranglehold upon the Philippines.

Air Marshal Slessor Named Eaker Deputy

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 10

Air Marshal Sir John Slessor, head of the British Coastal Command since November, 1942, has been appointed deputy to Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of all Allied air forces in the Mediterranean, it was announced.

The Air Ministry said Air Marshal Slessor would direct activities of all RAF units in that theater.

His successor in the Coastal Command is Air Chief Marshal Sir William Sholto Douglas, who has commanded the RAF in the Middle East for 15 months.

Japanese Risk Heavy Loss In Cape Gloucester Sector

Continued from Page 1

what has seemed like a defeatist attitude among enemy forces.

This theory is amply supported by the appearance in Marine camps of Japanese who are voluntarily surrendering, some even declaring that the Japanese are beginning to wonder whether it will ever be possible to win the war.

The same sort of feeling was discovered during the New Georgia campaign where this correspondent found direct evidence that the Japanese considered the South Pacific was a losing battle.

Lowered Morale Seen

The Marines who are now pushing the New Britain campaign are mostly veterans of many months of toughest jungle fighting against the Japanese during the grim days of the early Guadalcanal battle.

These Marines, drawing on their previous experience, state that though the Japanese have been firmly planted on New Britain for nearly two years, their defense emplacements have been of the poorest type. This they take to indicate a lowered morale and lack of determination.

While these signs do not point to any immediate wholesale surrender of Japanese troops, they possibly foreshadow the day when large-scale surrender instead of fanatical defense efforts will fulfill the continued hopes of some leaders in this area.

Antanas Smetona

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10 (AP)—Antanas Smetona, who passed on Jan. 9, was Lithuania's exiled President. He successfully withstood German diplomatic pressure, only to flee Russian occupation of the tiny republic.

He came to America in March, 1941. Lawyer, publicist, and politician, Mr. Smetona campaigned early for Lithuanian independence. He was a leader of the Nationalist Party, and upon formation of the republic became its first President in 1920-21. Later he was replaced, but returned to office in 1926, 1932, and 1938.

Food Situation in Europe Reported to Be Improving

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Although the food situation still is critical, prospects of a need for feeding Europe for years after the end of the war are diminishing, the American Institute of Food Distribution says.

"If the war ends by next April," says the nonprofit research agency, "Europe will be able to establish a sound foundation for harvests in the fall of 1944, but if hostilities drag on through next summer, our emergency shipments will continue until the autumn of 1945."

Describing European crops as "pretty good last year," the Institute says:

Land in Europe is there to cultivate immediately after cessation of hostilities and America's job will be to assist needy countries by making emergency food shipments, helping obtain orderly distribution, and providing fertilizer, seeds, insecticides, draft animals, and farm machinery.

Improved Transport Facilities

Greatly improved ocean-transport facilities since the defeat of Nazi U-boats has been one important factor in bettering the European food situation.

The Institute presented this picture of world food conditions:

Denmark and the Netherlands are the best-situated of all European countries except Germany.

In the Balkans, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania have fair food supplies, with farmers better off than city dwellers because they have gardens and other foodstuffs from which to draw. Yugoslavia food stores are low because of poor distribution.

French Situation

Greece still is in the worst condition. The 15,000 tons of wheat sent each month from Canada and other countries is "only a drop in the bucket." Peasants can get by, but those in cities are on the verge of starvation, with the situation similar to the winter of 1942, when as many as 2,000 persons perished daily.

Belgium is almost as badly off as Greece because of the need for feed imports, cut off by war.

French food supplies are low, with the populace by and large getting only a ration of about 1,150 calories daily.

Germans are fairly well fed, although Allied bombings destroyed some local food supplies and interrupted distribution. A serious shortage of fruit and fertilizer developed after the United Nations conquered North Africa and Sicily.

Details on Russia are lacking, but it is known that the Soviet developed fairly large production behind the Urals and the food situation probably has improved. Workers in heavy industry are well fed.

Now that the Ukraine is about reconquered, farmers are diligently recultivating and expect to have extensive crops next harvest. Germany got some grains from this territory in 1941, less in 1942, and output fell off considerably in 1943.

Great Britain again had a good harvest, although home gardens were disappointing. It had good production of cereals, potatoes, vegetables and some fruit. There has been no relaxing of the drab diet in the country, although apples from Canada and the United States and citrus fruits from North Africa and Palestine toned it up a little. Meat from Australia, New Zealand, and South America also helped.

Spain Has Difficulties

Among neutrals, Spain still is having difficulties stemming from distribution. It has received little, either from the Nazis or the United Nations.

Portugal, Switzerland, and Sweden are fairly well off. The latter two have been instrumental in supplying Germany and getting some in return from German loot of occupied nations.

In the Far East China and India have had starvation in some sections, a situation aggravated by poor distribution and inflation.

In Bengal, military aid helped the food-supply, but now the population is plagued by the after-effects of famine. Somewhere between 20,000 and 70,000 fatalities a month for the five months ended Dec. 4 were estimated in Bengal, which has a population of 60,000,000.

The Chungking Government in China has managed to get rice to the soldiers and to some of the population dependent upon it, but generally the rice has not been in the right place at the right time.

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2. Pay willingly our share of taxes—including increased taxes—that our country needs.
3. Provide for our own and our family's future by adequate life insurance and savings.
4. Reduce our debts as much as possible.
5. Buy only what we need and make what we have last longer.
6. Follow the ration rules and price ceilings.
7. Cooperate with our Government's wage stabilization program.

You can see how each of these seven points helps to hold the line against runaway prices. Some make sure that our idle money goes into safe places—War Bonds, savings, life insurance—where it cannot bid up prices of scarce goods. Others remind us to "play ball" with the ration rules and price ceilings. And if we all do these things we will be doing our part—to hold down the cost of the war. And—we help to make sure that our Post War World will be the world of our hopes come true.

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Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Jungle Journey

By Muriel A. Hill

Part Three

Marrook the Monkey went off to the river's edge, where he found the jungle friends doing many strange and puzzling things. Crac the Crocodile had brought a large moist leaf from the river and had placed it in a shady spot. "Now," he said, "the leaf shall be a large dish. Come and place the fruit upon it."

"Bananas first," said Toto the Elephant, "for bananas are very special." And he waded over the sandbank and across the river to where the pile of fruit lay. From it he picked the largest bunch of bananas he could find and, carrying it in his trunk, came back and placed it carefully in the center of the leaf. Marrook stared with round eyes. Whatever were they doing?

"I will now bring some other wild fruits," said Juloo the Giraffe, "and arrange them round the bananas. I will make them into a lovely pattern."

Juloo also waded out across the river and returned carrying the best and sweetest fruits that they had gathered, and these she arranged most cleverly upon the large leaf.

"How nice they look," said Toto, "and what clever animals we are."

"Now," hissed Pang the Python, "we want sweet maize to place around the edge of the leaf. I will bring it from the other side of the river."

A Colorful Gift

So Pang swam over the river and returned bearing the maize high above the swift flowing water. He ringed it round the outside edge of the leaf, then swayed to and fro looking at their handiwork.

"S-s-o," he hissed, "it is indeed beautiful. Gold of bananas, red and purple and black of sun-filled fruit, soft yellow of sweet maize, and dark green of leaf. It is truly beautiful. S-s-o."

Marrook's eyes opened very wide, his mouth watered. He swung to the ground beside them. "It all looks very good," he said. "I'd like to eat it. In fact, I will eat it."

"No, you will not!" cried all the animals together. "Indeed you will not eat it. We are giving all this fruit to the Great Panj-a-ra-rum."

"But—" began Marrook.

"If you touch it I will spank you," warned Toto.

"And I shall snap my great jaws and whisk my long tail at you," said Crac the Crocodile.

"And I," said Pang the Python, "will sing a strange song and dance a strange dance, and when Pang the Python dances many strange things happen in the jungle," and he bent his great head and shook his long coils and hissed, "s-s-o."

"Pooh," said Marrook, tossing his long tail, "I don't care about any of you. You're nothing but a set of old sillies, really."

Marrook's Present

"How can you be so rude?" sighed Juloo. "Listen, Marrook the Monkey. The Grand Panj-a-ra-rum has been very kind to you, he has let you have bananas and fruit and sweet maize. You, too, should find something to give him. Something to say 'thank you' with."

"Can't," said Marrook sulkily. "I have eaten all my fruit, for I am a monkey that is always hungry, and I don't like to put a little bit away for the time the rains come."

"Well, there are many more fruits on the green island. I'm sure you could find something nice if you tried," said Juloo, who was a very kind-hearted animal. "And if you promise to find a nice present for the Great Panj-a-ra-rum, we will give you some of the fruit which we have carried to the other side of the river."

"Ooh," said Marrook, "I'd like some of that fruit."

He thought hard for a while, scratching his head and wrinkling his brow. "I know," he shouted suddenly, "I know what I'll give to the Great Panj-a-ra-rum. Hee-ee, haa-aa, I'll give him a present. I'll go and get it now," and chuckling gleefully Marrook the Monkey ran away to the woods, straight to the spot where he had met Bush Baby, and still chuckling started to hunt for the largest pepper-corns he could find.

At last he collected some that suited him. Very large, very full. He split them carefully, then wrapped them in soft green leaves, and still laughing to himself took them back to the spot where the jungle friends were waiting for him.

The jungle friends saw Marrook the Monkey approaching, carrying something carefully in his hand.

"Have you found a present for the Great Panj-a-ra-rum?" they asked.

"Oh, yes," giggled Marrook, "yes, indeed."

"What is it?" asked Crac the Crocodile, while Juloo said, "Would you like your present to be placed right in the middle of the dish, Marrook?"

"My present is a secret," replied Marrook, "and I don't want to put it in the dish. I want to give it to the Great Panj-a-ra-rum myself."

"Now that is a very kind thought," said Juloo the Giraffe. "Are we all ready? Well, let's go and visit the Great Panj-a-ra-rum. Toto, you can hold the dish high on your trunk."

"Yes, yes," agreed Toto the Elephant. "But who is going to make a speech? Someone ought to make a speech, I'm sure."

Juloo hung her head and looked rather pink, while Crac the Crocodile squirmed down in the soft sand; only Pang the Python rustled his long coils.

"I will make a speech," he said, "just a few well chosen words. I have given the matter some thought," and he cleared his throat and hissed softly, "s-s-o."

"Oh, goody goody," said Juloo, much relieved. "Now everything is arranged. Shall we start?"

Pang Leads the Way

"I will lead the way," said Pang. "Toto shall come next bearing the fruit, and Juloo and Crac can follow behind."

"I will walk with Marrook," said Crac, "and see that he doesn't get into mischief."

"Very good, very good," said Toto importantly, "let's start," and he picked up the dish of fruit balancing it high on his trunk, and marched away from the river bank.

The Great Panj-a-ra-rum saw them moving towards him and his small eyes twinkled with pleasure.

Pang lowered his head. "We come to offer you the best bananas and other wild fruits we have gathered," he said. "Will you accept them, O generous, and kind, and wise elephant?"

"Well, well," said the Great Panj-a-ra-rum, "what nice animals you are, to be sure. Yellow bananas, ready picked; sweet fruit and maize, just ready for eating. I really must taste them right away."

"Wait a minute, wait a minute," shrieked Marrook dashing suddenly forward. "Here's my present—hee-he, haa-ha. Take a good sniff at this before you start eating your fruit."

"A present from you, too?" said the Great Panj-a-ra-rum, unwrapping the small bundle that Marrook held out to him and lifting it in his huge trunk. "Why," he added, drawing a deep breath, "surely it is—"

"Pepper-corns! Pepper-corns!" shrieked Marook gleefully.

"Ouch!" said the Great Panj-a-ra-rum. "Ouch, a-tish — a-T-I-S-H-O-O-O!"

Too Much for Marrook

The mighty elephant gave such a tremendous sneeze that the force of it caught Marrook, who was dancing impudently before him, and blew him up from the ground, up—up, over the forest trees. "T-I-S-H-O-O-O-O," said the Great Panj-a-ra-rum again, and Marrook shot out over the river and landed with a bounce on the path that led to the great forest.

"Oh, my. Oh, my," cried Juloo and Toto together. "Dear Panj-a-ra-rum, we are so sorry. We never dreamed that Marrook would give you pepper-corns."

"Why, now—" said the Great Panj-a-ra-rum, "why now, don't worry. There's nothing that I like better than a really good sneeze, now and then. It's such a nice, tickly feeling. No, there's nothing I enjoy better than a good sneeze. But where has Marrook the Monkey gone?"

"Your sneeze blew him right off the island," said Juloo. "I think we had better go and see what has happened to him."

"Yes, yes," said the Great Panj-a-ra-rum, reaching for a bunch of bananas. "You go and see where he is. Perhaps you'll find he is a wiser monkey now. Oh, and come and see me again when food is scarce in the jungle. You'll always be welcome. Always welcome." And the huge elephant gathered more food from the dish and ate it happily.

The jungle friends quickly crossed the river, and when they reached the other side who should they see but Marrook the Monkey scuttling back to his jungle home.

"I do not think Marrook will ever give anyone pepper-corns again," hissed Pang.

"No, indeed," agreed Juloo. "Now, let us take the fruit home."

So the jungle friends carried their fruit back through the great forest, and when the rains came they sat in their caves and ate the golden bananas, and the sweet ripe maize.

"How nice," said Toto, "to have a little something on a rainy day."

The other animals agreed, and on the day the rains ended they gave a party, and Marrook the Monkey came. He had smoothed and tidied his coat, and he said, "Yes, please," and "thank you," most politely, and did not throw his banana skins about but buried them neatly in the soft earth, and promised that never again would he be an impudent, untidy monkey.

(The End)

The Story Starts Here

The Great Panj-a-ra-rum, the oldest elephant in the world and very wise, had been kind to the jungle animals, letting them gather fruit and maize from his green island when the jungle was so hot and dry that they could find no food. The other jungle animals were very polite and well behaved, but Marrook the Monkey was rude and threw fruit skins and seeds all about the green island.

Drawn by H. E. M. Sellen for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Here's my present for the Great Panj-a-ra-rum," shrieked Marrook

The Snowball

"Let's make a snowball,
A big one," said Sue.
The farther we rolled it
The bigger it grew.

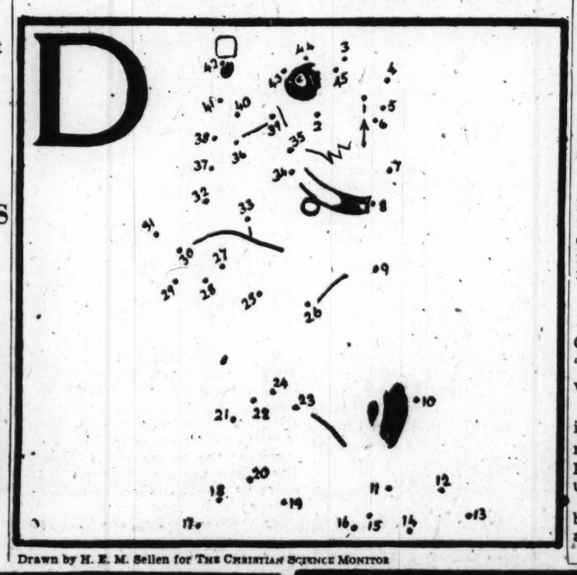
We rolled it and rolled it
Till it grew so wide
We had to run around it
To see the other side.

HELEN HOWLAND PROMMEL

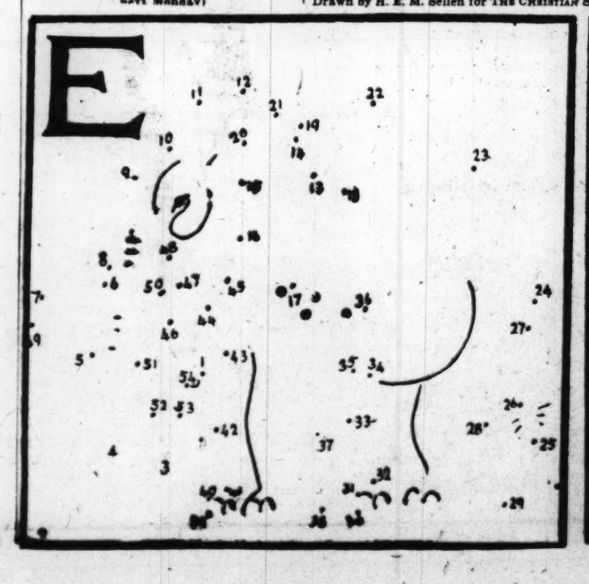
Hidden Animals Alphabet

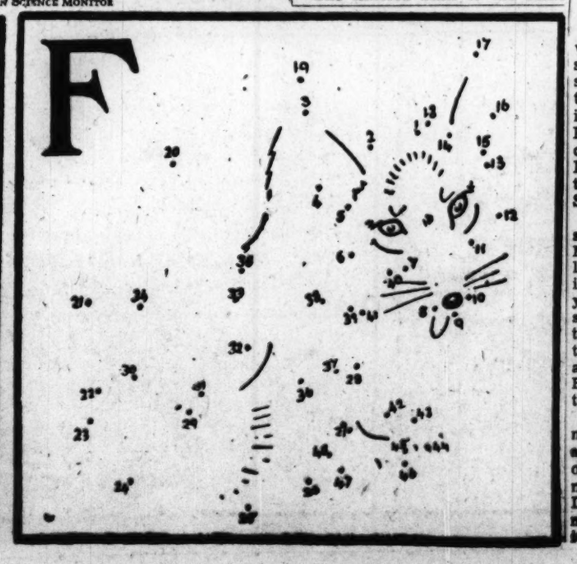
What animals are hiding in these squares? The letters will give you a hint, but by following the numbered dots you will find the answers to the question. Make a careful pencil line from 1 to 2; then go on to 3 and so on up to the highest number in the square. When your pencil has finished its work, you will find a beautiful creature in each square.

(Watch for more Hidden Animals next Monday)



Drawn by H. E. M. Sellen for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR





Adventuring

Sometimes I curl up
All snug in a chair
With a story book,
But I'm not really there!

I'm the white-plumed knight
About whom I read,
Rushing to rescue
Some princess in need.

Again, I'm a goose girl,
Or come-to-life toy,
A pirate, or just
An adventuresome boy.

But when I get sleepy,
And it's time for bed,
I'm glad to be
Just me instead!

ELEANOR FARNUM

January

This is the month of frowning sky,
The moon of bitter weather;
But we know the flowers lie
Cuddled close together,
Underneath warm quilts of snow,
Safe from freezing winds that blow.

Upon our hearths the fires burn bright
And winter stands at bay:
We know a heart with love alight
Can melt the cold away.
We know, in spite of winter's will,
Somewhere the sun is shining still.

MARION DOYLE

Chubby Pig Tries the Ice

Chubby Pig was not at all happy. It was winter and there was snow on the ground, and yes, he was cold. He was tired, too, of doing nothing but eating and sleeping. "I wish something exciting would happen to me," he grunted discontentedly.

"Gray Kitten, Gray Kitten," he called, suddenly. "Are you down by the wall?"

"Sitting right on top of it," replied Gray Kitten. "Is there anything you want?"

"Yes, there is," declared Chubby, as he watched her playing with an old piece of rope. "I want something exciting to happen to me."

"Ummm!" said Gray Kitten thoughtfully. She jumped down from the stone wall. "Chubby, I have just the answer."

"Really!" cried Chubby Pig. "Gray Kitten, you are indeed a good friend."

"Well," began Gray Kitten, "Why don't you and I go down to the duck pond and slide on the ice? I was down there yesterday and it's frozen solid."

Chubby squealed with delight. He had never been sliding on ice before. It sounded quite thrilling. "That's a fine idea!" he answered. And so they started off for the duck pond. Sure enough, when they reached it they found a smooth glassy covering of ice on it.

A Skating Party

"Oh," cried Chubby. "I might fall if I slide on it. I didn't know it was that smooth."

"Nonsense," laughed Gray Kitten. "You won't fall. Watch, I'll step on it first and you'll see how much fun it is."

Gray Kitten slowly stepped onto the slippery ice and slid merrily along. "Come on," she called back to Chubby, who stood hesitantly on the bank.

"Very well," answered Chubby. "Here I come." Cautiously, Chubby walked onto the ice. But no sooner were his four feet on it than they slid from beneath him.

"Oink! oink! oink!" squealed Chubby. "What shall I do? Help me up!"

Poor Chubby. He twisted and squirmed and wiggled but those four feet of his would only slide the more. He couldn't move forward, and he couldn't move backward. He wanted to cry, but he knew he was too big a pig to do that. Gray Kitten had no difficulty whatsoever in sliding along, for her sharp little claws kept her from falling.

Gray Kitten Responds

"My goodness, Chubby," cried Gray Kitten, hurrying up to him. "Can't you move even a little way?"

"No," grunted Chubby, despairingly. "I shall have to spend the rest of the winter right in this spot. Perhaps I shall have to stay here until the ice melts."

Gray Kitten climbed onto the bank. "Chubby," she said. "I have an idea. I won't be gone long."

She hurried back to the stone wall. It was still there—the piece of old rope she had been playing with when Chubby had come up to her. Quickly, Gray Kitten picked it up and scampered as fast as she could back to the duck pond. There was Chubby, still grunting and squirming.

"I'm back," she called to him, "and I'll have you off the ice in no time." One end of the rope she tied to a bush overhanging the pond, the other end she gave to Chubby.

"Oh," cried Chubby, excitedly. "That's just the thing!" And he began pulling and hauling himself over the ice, holding tightly to the rope. My, how Chubby puffed and grunted, but before long he reached the other end of the rope and drew himself up on the bank.

"Oink," he exclaimed. "Oh thank you, Gray Kitten, for rescuing me. Sliding on the ice may be fun for you, but I find it quite another story."

Then the two friends returned to the stone wall where they contented themselves by making snowballs.

Ruth Cox

Our Mail Bag

Elmira, New York

Dear Editor:

I am ten years old and in the fifth grade in school. I like to play with my dog Bubbles, a dark red Cocker Spaniel. I also like to swim in the summer and ice skate in the winter. I would be very happy to receive letters from some girls my age.

Your friend,
Faith S.

Jamaica, New York

Dear Editor:

I love to write letters and would enjoy hearing from girls who are living in England, as well as some in the United States and Canada. I am seven years old and in the 2 B class. Couldn't you have some girls between the ages of seven and ten write to me soon?

Your friend,
Sheila K.

If you want to write to the girls whose letters are printed today, send your letter here, enclosed in a stamped envelope and write on it the partial address of the child as it was published in this column. Put that envelope into another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts.

If someone in your home subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor, you may have your own letter published in the Mail Bag, inviting girls or boys to write to you. Make your letter interesting, so that other children will want to have you for a friend. And when they write to you, remember to answer letters promptly. All Mail Bag correspondents must promise to answer letters promptly.

We'll be expecting to receive many letters to forward to Faith and Sheila, and we hope that many of you will want to have your names published in the Mail Bag. Don't forget to give us the full name of the subscriber to the Monitor in your family.

Many Agree on Postwar Aims, Split on How to Attain Them

Continued from Page 1

cers to the fullest extent practicable. Conversion costs are to be excluded and the profit margin on unprocessed inventory set at 2 per cent.

The Brookings Institution also released a postwar study that recommended making investment more attractive to risk capital and thereby fostering fuller production, greater employment.

The study prepared by Lewis H. Kimmel and financed by the Falk Foundation of Pittsburgh urged as the major stimulants to postwar economic expansion not only tax incentives for risk capital but also deep cuts in corporate tax rates. The tax trends of the 30s were not merely to raise revenue but also "to influence corporate policies and redistribute income," the study said. The first postwar act should be the repeal of the excess profits tax, and the cornerstone of the postwar tax system should be a single normal tax, collected on all taxable income—individual and corporate, the report concludes.

In a National Planning Association report on "farm people and the land after the war" it was emphasized that since more than half the farms in the United States are operated by tenants the betterment of conditions of tenancy was more important than pushing universal owner-operation. It urged legislation to improve the methods of renting tenant-operated farms and such that would include all tenant farms rather than a selected few.

U. S. Navy Unloaded Shorts Bit Too Soon

SOUTH PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 10 (*AP*)—The Navy found itself stuck with an oversupply of khaki shorts.

In desperation, it sold its entire stock to shorts-loving New Zealanders.

Then Admiral William F. Halsey showed up in his office wearing a pair. Now there's a big rush for shorts.

The only place the Americans can buy them is from a New Zealand clothing warehouse.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

London

London (Seventh Church): Church Building, 8, Wright's Lane, Kensington, W. 8, 2:30 p. m., Feb. 5.

London (Eighth Church): Church Building, Acre Lane, Brixton, S. W. 2, 3 p. m., Feb. 27.

United States

Alabama

Gadsden: Ballroom, Hotel Reich, 8 p. m., Jan. 18.

Tuscaloosa: Morgan Hall, University Campus, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 16.

Arizona

Phoenix: Phoenix Union High School Auditorium, 512 East Van Buren Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 18.

Tucson: Temple of Music and Art, 330 South Scott, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 17.

California

Bakersfield: Church Edifice, Eighteenth and C Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.

Los Angeles (auspices Twenty-seventh Church): Thirteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 16.

Los Angeles (auspices Fifth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Churches): Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 12:10 p. m., Jan. 17.

National City: Sweetwater Union High School, Highland Avenue and Thirtieth Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 16.

Palm Springs (auspices Society, Indio): Woman's Club, Baristo and Cahuilla Roads, 3 p. m., Jan. 16.

Sacramento (First Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, Sixteenth and J Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 18.

San Diego (Third Church): Church Edifice, 1839 Robinson Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 17. Radiocast Station KFMB, 1450kc.

San Francisco (First Church): Church Edifice, California and Franklin Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.

San Francisco (Third Church): Church Edifice, 1250 Haight Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.

San Pedro (Seventh Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 1010 South Cabrillo Avenue, 3 p. m., Jan. 16.

Studio City (Thirty-sixth Church, Los Angeles): Church Auditorium, 3948 Laurel Grove Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.

Florida

Bradenton: Woman's Club Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 18.

Coral Gables: Elementary School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.

Fort Myers: Church Edifice, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 16.

Illinois

Chicago (Fifth Church): Lecture notice for Jan. 21 withdrawn.

Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Edifice, 112 East Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 22.

Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 4201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 18.

Granite City: Church Edifice, 2560 Delmar Avenue, 3 p. m., Jan. 16.

Indiana

Elkhart: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.

Shelbyville: Colescott School Auditorium, Colescott and Tompkins Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 18.

Kansas

Salina: Church Edifice, Eighth and Mulberry Streets, 3 p. m., Jan. 16.

Kentucky

Fulton: First Christian Church, 3 p. m., Jan. 16.

Louisiana

Lake Charles: Church Edifice, Ford and Kirby Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 18.

Monroe: Ouachita Parish High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.

New Orleans (Third Church), Jerusalem Temple, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

Maine

Portland: Congress Square Universalist Church, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.

Massachusetts

Greenfield: High School Auditorium, Federal Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 18.

Michigan

Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, 3 p. m., Jan. 16.

Kalamazoo (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, South Westnedge at Vine Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (First Church): Church Edifice, Twenty-fourth Street and Nicollet Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.

Missouri

St. Louis (Sixth Church): Church Auditorium, 3736 Natural Bridge Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.

University City: Church Auditorium, 6900 Delmar Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.

New Jersey

Ridgewood: Warner Theater, 190 East Ridgewood Avenue, 3 p. m., Jan. 16.

Teaneck (auspices First Church, Ridgefield Park): Teaneck High School Auditorium, Queen Anne Road at Route No. 4, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 20.

Woodbury: Rialto Theater, Broad Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 16.

New York

New York (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 171 Macdougal Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.

Ohio

Berea: Berea High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 16.

Cleveland (Sixth Church): Church Auditorium, West Ninety-eighth Street and Denison Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.

Greenville: St. Clair Memorial Hall, West Fourth Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 16.

Norwood: Norwood Roller Rink, 1631 Sherman Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 17.

Urbana: Lecture notice for Jan. 16 withdrawn.

Youngstown (Second Church): Princeton Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 20.

Oklahoma

Tulsa (Second Church): Convention Hall, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 18.

Pennsylvania

Wilkinsburg: Rowland Theater, 913 Wood Street, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 16.

Rhode Island

Providence (First Church): Church Edifice, Prospect and Meeting Streets, 8 p. m., January 17.

Texas

Amarillo: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., January 20.

Dallas (Third Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., January 21.

El Paso: Scottish Rite Cathedral, 301 West Missouri Street, 8 p. m., January 17.

Houston (First Church): Music Hall, Sam Houston Coliseum, 8 p. m., January 18.

McAllen: Junior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., January 16.

Sherman: High School Auditorium, Crockett and King Streets, 8 p. m., January 20.

Waco: Church Edifice, 1101 Columbus Avenue, 8 p. m., January 20.

Utah

Salt Lake City (First Church): Church Edifice, 352 East Third South Street, 4 p. m., January 16.

Washington

Port Angeles: Elks Auditorium, 8 p. m., January 16.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (Second Church): Church Edifice, 2722 West Highland Boulevard, 8 p. m., January 21.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, on Jan. 16, 30; Feb. 6, 20.

Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Jan. 23, March 26.

Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Feb. 27.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Jan. 16, 30; Feb. 6, 20.

Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Jan. 23; Feb. 27.

New York

New York City—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Jan. 16.

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Feb. 6, 20.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Jan. 16; Feb. 6, 20.

Central States

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Jan. 30; March 26.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Jan. 16; Feb. 6, 20.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOS, 1280kc, on Jan. 16, 30; Feb. 6, 20.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Feb. 6.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1590kc, on Jan. 16, 30; Feb. 6, 20.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Jan 23; Feb. 6, 20.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KOMB, 890kc, on Jan. 23; Feb. 20.

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Nazi Satellites Still Cling to Germany

Continued from Page 1

ment is a warning by the Finnish Seamen's Union against serving in German merchant vessels. In many cases, the union asserted, the men's wages are not paid.

[The Finnish official radio was quoted by the Associated Press today as saying that Finland "wants peace and is willing to make peace," but insists that Russia's terms be made known first.

A Berlin broadcast, however, said that Vaino A. Tanner, Finnish Minister of Finance, had told a Swedish newspaper correspondent that the possibility of a separate peace with Russia has been "completely ruled out" because of unconditional surrender demands.]

Situation in Hungary

A similar crystallization of public opinion as is seen in Finland has been noticed in other satellite states, where, despite rumors from Ankara, Soviet victories are regarded as having anyhow temporarily strengthened the hands of those who want to co-operate more fully with the Germans, or at any rate refrain from contracting out of the war.

Thus in Hungary not only have Premier Nicholas Kallay and pro-Nazi leader Bela Imredy ended their long feud by a dramatic handshake in Parliament, but two Leftist leaders, Karoly Peyer and Mrs. Anne Kethly, appear to have been temporarily deprived of parliamentary immunity and have been forced to moderate their activities in opposition to Government policy.

There is still no sign, however, of more Hungarian troops going to Russia, nor of those who are already there being actually sent into the firing line.

The Government evidently wants to keep them, like the Finns, for the duty of guarding their own frontiers.

[The Budapest Radio said yesterday, according to the Associated Press, that Alexander Garbai, whom it identified as the President of the short-lived Hungarian Soviet Republic of 1919, had been arrested in Paris and charged with negotiating with Soviet Russia on behalf of Hungary.]

Rumania and Bulgaria

The Rumanian Government's attitude also appears to be increasingly resolute, and it shows no sign yet of giving way to the demands of Opposition leaders. Significantly, however, Government emphasis here, too, is now more on the defense of the Rumanian frontier than on offensive adventures in the heart of Russia, where the despised Rumanian Army has even in a bad cause earned the respect of its adversaries.

At the moment, the weakest link in the satellite chain seems to be Bulgaria where, however, pro-Axis elements are stated to have successfully surmounted a serious governmental crisis last week. Incidentally, American bombers carried out another heavy raid on Sofia today.

Some Balkan observers believe the fact that Turkey clearly intends to keep out of the war, for the present anyhow, is largely responsible for keeping Bulgaria in the Axis camp. So far Prince Cyril, one of Bulgaria's three regents, and Premier Bogdan Philoff, are thus still even able to persuade an increasingly hostile public opinion that the best policy is to wait and see.

[A Budapest dispatch to the Turkish newspaper Aksham was quoted by the Associated Press as saying that within the coming week it was expected that a "national concentration cabinet" or a one-man regency or both would be installed in Sofia. This was taken to mean a Cabinet including pro-Allied opposition leaders.]

Still Hope for a Draw

This more or less general stiffening among the satellites is regarded as a normal development by informed observers here. They point out that the Governments of all four satellite states are too closely identified with the policy of co-operation with Germany to be able to make a volte-face.

All, however, have reached a state when they are anxious to try to conserve their country's armed strength in the hope that the United Nations, and the U. S. S. R. in particular, will be too weak to press their attack right home. And they are subject to the increasing pressure of those who realize where their country's true interests lie.

Majority opinion in all the satellites has already given up any expectation of a German victory, but it is still hoping for a draw. The moment it realizes that stark defeat is inevitable the crack is expected to develop with great rapidity.

Meeting With Beneš

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk arranged yesterday to confer within the next day or two with President Eduard Beneš of the exiled Czechoslovak Government and Soviet Russia's view toward Poland's postwar boundaries is expected to be the topic. Poles here were unwilling to express hope that a solution is near.

"Our position is that Mr. Beneš has brought a message from Moscow," a spokesman said. "We want to see what it is."

Mr. Beneš returned to London recently from Moscow, where a Russian-Czechoslovak postwar mutual assistance pact was signed.

A Polish information bureau official, however, flatly denied the statement of a London newspaper, the Sunday Observer, that a Soviet compromise offer already had been submitted to the Polish Government by Russia.

Inventor of Jet-Driven Plane

Associated Press Radiophoto

Wing Commander Frank Whittle

Wing Commander Frank Whittle, RAF officer, shown here arjusting a slide rule, is credited with invention of first successful jet-propulsion engine for fighter aircraft. The United States and Britain announced jointly on Jan. 6 that several hundred test flights of jet-propelled planes had been completed without mishap, and that quantity production will begin soon.

Willkie Repudiates Doctrine That People of U. S. Are Sick

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Wendell L. Willkie struck out at Roosevelt administrative policy as "the fallacy of one-man government in a democracy," and called for extension of Allied military co-ordination and co-operation to "political and economic and moral understandings," as featured speaker in the national radiocast of the sixth Metropolitan Opera Victory Rally here on Saturday.

Declaring that the trend of "common council" relations among the four great United Nations powers clearly indicated the force of public opinion in affairs, Mr. Willkie took caustic exception to the "insidious doctrine" recently promulgated at a White House press conference at which "it was suggested that our Government is a doctor and that we, the people of the United States, are patients."

"Now this idea, even though facetiously suggested (that the nation change the name from Dr. New Deal to Dr. Win-the-War), that the American people are always sick and that they are not robust individuals actually is . . . a doctrine that would make moral hypochondriacs of us all if we accepted it," he said.

Must Be Repudiated

"It is a doctrine which at this particular moment we must repudiate and repudiate completely. For the tests that we face in the coming year will require not only healthy bodies, but vigorous minds and stalwart spirits. This year will be a tough year."

Seeing in the "indestructible standards of what John Keats called 'truth and beauty,'" the basic tenet of democracy, Mr. Willkie held they would prevail "if the people are given full responsibility for their personal lives and for the government of their public affairs."

On a similar occasion a year ago, when "no American of cabinet rank had even visited Russia or China," he recalled, he had voiced the consensus of "millions of us" that immediate steps had to be taken to bring together, Britain, Russia, China and the United States.

"The force of the peoples' opinion was responsible for the very fact that the conferences at Moscow, at Cairo and at Teheran took place and for such progress as has been made thus far," he asserted.

People Must Raise Voice

"The people must now assert their opinion clearly to bring about those political, economic and moral understandings which alone can make real the great principles for which we fight.

"Unfortunately, the weight of American public opinion and the power of our official representatives will be greatly lessened if America presents to the world the spectacle of a democratic nation discordant within and unable to solve its domestic problems. . . . Other nations will not understand that the very reason we seem so inept at times is not because democracy is inherently ineffective, but because we have not as individual citizens assumed our responsibilities. . . ."

Then, holding that "the recurrent seizures of factories and mines and the recent seizure of the railroads" were ample evidence that "no doctor, even with the palliatives and drugs of an all-wise, all-powerful government," could obviate citizen responsibility, Mr. Willkie pictured the confusion in domestic economy as "a perfect illustration of the fallacy of one-man government in a democracy, no matter how brilliant and no matter how well-meaning it may be." The national ill-being would be cured, he declared, "only by attacking its fundamental cause—maladministration."

G. O. P. Pledged to 'Help Win Peace'

Continued from Page 1

and some of the party's real political problems, which ultimately will have to be resolved rather than concealed, are coming more fully into the open.

The high command of the National Committee, for example, has gone all out on the proposition that the Republicans can elect anybody president of the United States in 1944.

At his press conference, Mr. Spangler said he was assuming that President Roosevelt would run for a fourth term, and he was completely confident of a sweeping G. O. P. victory.

"With anybody?" he was asked.

"With anybody the convention nominates," he replied.

Cake Takes Exception

Ralph H. Cake, National Committeeman for Oregon and prospective preconvention campaign manager of Wendell Willkie, took direct and complete exception to this optimistic estimate.

He told correspondents he fully shared the views expressed in a nationwide radiocast Jan. 8 by Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont, who declared that the win-with-anybody philosophy was a "rosy dream" which would be suicidal to the party.

Mr. Cake said he already had received evidence from many parts of the country that Governor Wills' views were held by many Republicans and, if this proves to be the case, it seems apparent that disagreement over this basic point of view is widespread as well as deep.

Mr. Spangler sought to buttress his prophecy of an easy and certain Republican victory at the polls this fall by announcing results of a "survey" of political opinion among American troops overseas. He said he had asked the captains or lieutenants he knew personally in four battalions to check the attitude of the soldiers toward the New Deal and the Republican Party in the coming elections.

Soldier Vote Sampled

He reported the returns convinced him the servicemen would vote the same as the civilian population at home and that, on that basis, it would be 56 per cent Republican and 44 per cent Democratic.

While at his press conference, Mr. Spangler said he had requested a "survey"—and he used the word—to be made to determine the political leanings of the troops. He issued a formal statement later saying he did not intend the word to mean "a formal action such as a Gallup Poll"—a kind of opinion-sampling which is understood to be contrary to War Department regulations.

Mr. Spangler explained in his written statement that he had just written "four particularly old friends" to give him a report on the soldier attitude and he said he "assumed the New Deal is doing likewise."

In his speech, the National Chairman said the Republican Party, beyond its nonpartisan dedication to "winning the war and winning the peace," is deeply concerned with "the problems of converting America to a peacetime economy."

Vital Needs Listed

He listed the need of restoring normal activities of industrial and agricultural America, of repairing the ravages of war, of protecting and aiding returning soldiers and civilians to find profitable employment.

He repeated his opinion that Republican voting now was far ahead of the New Deal in most of the country, that no matter how far ahead of his party he might run, Mr. Roosevelt cannot be elected for another term.

Mr. Spangler contended that re-election of the President might well mean "dictatorship, revolution, war, and the death of the nation."

Wills for Willkie

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Formally launching the candidacy of Wendell L. Willkie for the Republican presidential re-nomination, Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont Jan. 8 warned that the Republican Party will be committing political suicide in 1944 if it permits a small group of "discredited reactionaries" to rig the convention and put over a "Harding" nomination on the rank and file of voters.

He declared that such a scheme is already afoot and that through "smart political manipulation" it is seeking to prevent a free choice of the 1944 nominee.

Speaking as the Republican Governor of Republican Vermont, the most loyal Republican State in the Union, Mr. Wills characterized Mr. Willkie as "the outstanding Republican of our time" and "the only Republican certain to beat the strongest Democratic candidate."

Pulls No Punches

Exploding something which sounded very much like a bombshell under the Republican National Committee, now gathering in Chicago, Governor Wills named the names of the bloc of G. O. P. leaders which, he said, was blindly assuming it could "win with anybody" and which was united on nothing but "hatred of Wendell Willkie."

"The last ballot in Kentucky was hardly counted nine weeks ago," he stated, "when the four-year locusts of Republican politics blackened the horizon to blight the victory crops.

"From what I read in the papers, this cloud had some leaders and some spokesmen. I do not have to tell you who they were. There was Alf Landon, John Hamilton, Joseph Pew, Senator Nye, the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, and, of course, the metropolitan McCormick-Patterson Newspaper Axis.

"They were loud. They were angry. They indulged in much loose talk.

"Yet, I cannot believe their voices are the voice of the resurgent Republican of 1944. The latter is forward-looking. He seeks to build and strengthen. He wants ours to be a better country, this a better world."

He said that a lot of Republicans in Vermont—where Republicans are Republicans—would like to know on what grounds "these few discredited mouthpieces of reaction" base their charges that Wendell Willkie is not a Republican.

"Is it," he asked, "because, with the world in flames, Willkie spoke out clearly and courageously for national unity when other men were silent or timid?

Governor Wills was careful to emphasize that it is not his opinion that Mr. Willkie is the only Republican qualified to be President of the United States. He mentioned that there are numerous Republican Governors who could fill that office with distinction. But he held that Mr. Willkie was the only nominee certain to be the strongest opposition.

President Charts Legislative Course

Continued from Page 1

fiscal matters will dominate the new session's first week.

Delay in passing the new tax bill, around which discussions started early last fall, is estimated to be costing the Treasury $110,000,000 a month.

Congress has whittled down the original Treasury recommendations for a $10,500,000,000 tax increase to $2,200,000,000. Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, who is in sharp disagreement with the Administration on fiscal policy, said his Committee would ask the Senate to vote first on a rider freezing the social security tax for the rest of 1944 at its current level of 1 per cent each on employers and employees.

Excise increases will come next. The controversal issue of revising the renegotiation clauses of war contracts, asserted by opponents to open the way for profiteering, is put over for a week.

The big job before Congress is to pick up the unfinished tasks which it left when it started on its three weeks holiday.

Mustering-Out Pay

The first House task is to dispose of legislation covering mustering-out pay for discharged ex-servicemen. The soldier vote bill is the next issue. The Senate passed a resolution calling on the respective states to aid soldiers in voting, but a demand has arisen, heard by legislators on their vacation, to put into effect a national system to distribute and collect uniform ballots.

The Senate has the tax bill to finish followed by the question of consumers' subsidies to stabilize living costs. The House voted overwhelmingly to throw out all subsidies, but here again, public opinion seems to be intervening to modify action.

The bitterly controversial bill to repeal poll-tax laws in southern states, which already has passed the House and been reported out favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee, will start an expected filibuster on the Senate floor, when it reaches it.

For the first time since the repeal of the 18th Amendment, this session will hear witnesses call for a return of the prohibition law or, at least, a strengthening of antiliquor laws to aid in the war effort. Hearings will be before a House committee. Prohibition return has little chance, however, at this session.

In the present temper of Congress, further laws restricting labor would be very easy to pass if the President recommended them. In some quarters it has been stated that Mr. Roosevelt would ask for a universal compulsory service law, applying to labor and everyone else on the civilian front. The Army and Navy Journal has a report to this effect, but it is doubted in political circles.

On the other hand, events leading up to the seizure of the railroads have roused Congress, and there certainly will be a great deal of steam let off on the subject, even if some new legislation like strengthening of the Smith-Connally antistrike bill, is not passed.

Terror Action Used By Nazi in Denmark

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Free Danish News Service declared Jan. 7 that the two recent political slayings in Denmark were "an organized Nazi terror action intended to scare Danish patriots from taking the law into their hands against informers."

Victims of the two slayings were Dr. Willy Vighold, a city councilor in Slagelse who was shot in his office Jan. 6, and Kaj Munk, famed Danish poet who was killed earlier in gangster style.

The News Service said nearly all arrests by German police in Denmark in the last two months have been made on the basis of tips furnished by Danish informers.

Newark News Resumes

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 10 (AP)—Publication of the Newark Evening news resumed publication today after suspension of all editions for two days because of a wage dispute.

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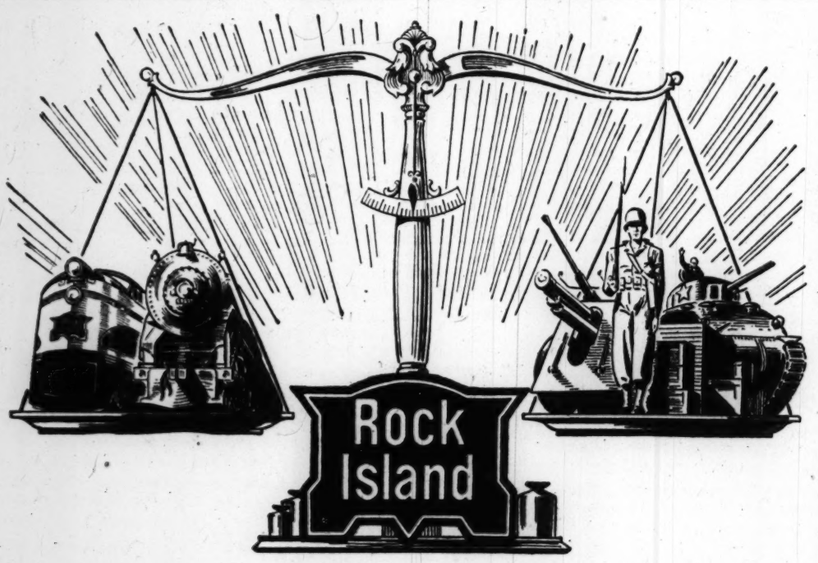

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The new year is under way. What achievements are to be recorded on its pages no one can say.

In looking back on '43 there is great satisfaction in the transportation job that has been done. America's railroads performed brilliantly. Millions of fighting men were moved with clock-like regularity... millions of tons of war materials were transported with amazing precision.

But America's railroads live in the present and plan for the future. The achievements of '43, however noteworthy, are history. Laudable, yes, but useful now only insofar as they provide the railroads with the experience necessary for greater and still greater achievement.

And so we have moved into another year, to face with confidence the war job still to be done. It's a big task... a tremendous task. But every ROCK ISLAND employe is determined to do his part to see it through. This War for Freedom is our war, too.

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The Home Forum

True Identity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PERSONAL identification is important. Under some circumstances to prove one's personal identity may seem difficult, under others dangerous. Generally it is supposed to be established by outward events and physical traits. Legal citizenship, family ties, and an accustomed place in the community constitute a large part of the human sense of identity. Even the size, color, and condition of the physical body are included.

Although this human sense of identity also includes mental and spiritual qualities, their value is frequently neither clear nor determined. Examination shows that this sense of personal identity is subject to changes which are contradictory to the spiritual meaning of "identity." The turmoil and confusion of today which demand personal identification also offer the occasion for the deeper question, "What is the true identity of man?"

All will agree that identity is something to be known mentally; it has to do with consciousness, and is inseparable from intelligence and moral character. "Identity" requires continuity of distinctive traits and essential qualities. True identity, then, must be independent of outward circumstances and physical conditions. Since matter is not intelligent, hence not capable of moral character, matter cannot be a part of, nor affect, man's true identity. Such a statement is contrary to generally accepted opinion, but it has Scriptural authority.

* * *

In Genesis (1:27) we read, "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him." Truth, wisdom, mercy, righteousness, and life are words used in the Old Testament to express the nature of God. Christ Jesus said (John 4:24), "God is a Spirit." He not only identified his own selfhood with Spirit, Love, Truth, but so identified the real selfhood of all men. He said (John 14:10), "Believest thou not that I am in the Father, and the Father in me?" And when praying that all men should recognize their spiritual identity as one in substance and quality with divine Mind, he said (John 17:20, 21): "Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word; that they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us."

The Science underlying Jesus' statements of the real man's identity is expressed by Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 588), where she defines "I, or Ego" as "Divine Principle; Spirit; Soul; incorporeal, unerring, immortal, and eternal Mind." She continues, "There is but one I, or Us, but one divine Principle, or Mind, governing all existence."

Identity is determined by its source and substance, and requires the continuance of essential qualities. The source of man is God, the divine Mind that created man; and the substance of man is spiritual, since God is Spirit. The essential qualities of man continue unchanged because they are expressions or reflections of their source and substance—God, Mind, Truth, Love, Spirit, Life, Soul. Thus is man's true identity found to be perfect and eternal.

* * *

Furthermore, because infinite Mind, Truth, Life, is the source and sum of all being, the spiritual qualities which characterize one man belong to every man. Only by acknowledging the real equality and brotherhood of all men can the individual fully realize and manifest his own true identity. As each recognizes this true identity to be spiritual, the son of God, and manifests spiritual qualities such as intelligence, truthfulness, love, graciousness, beauty, purity, and the like, the true identity of all will be known, loved, and honored in human experience.

Error would identify man with that which is unlike God, with matter and material sense, with sin, disease, and sorrow. To acknowledge one's spiritual identity with God, good, is to know and experience the infinite good bestowed on man by his Maker. The process of identifying one's self with his spiritual source must be worked out in life practice. It can take place wherever the individual finds himself—on the battlefield, the ocean, among the clouds, wherever one is striving to fulfill his duty.

Christian Science reveals God and the true identity of man, and is leading mankind into the peace, joy, abundance, activity, and security which belong to man. We experience the joys "which God hath prepared for them that love him" as we establish in thought and deed our true identity as the sons and daughters of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

By Courtesy of the Guild of Boston Artists to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"ON THE ROMAN ROAD": *A Wood-Block Print by Hazel Jackson*

SOMETHING OF HER GIFT as a sculptor is reflected in this wood-block print by Miss Hazel Jackson. She was educated in the Boston Museum School, but spent several years studying and working in Rome.

Miss Jackson paused to observe the form and bearing of this horse on the Appian Way. She took great pains to model the animal with a sturdy black line of varying thickness and direction. Perhaps the fibrous texture of the wood has influenced the character of the print.

Out of the Frosted Earth

This winter walk down the path leads
From the hills into the quiet valley.
We find the south slopes warm with sun;
The long shadows of trees climb high
Over the rolling banks of laurel
And evergreen. Once in the valley,
We find a cup of cold, a bowl moulded
By the unseen hands of winter
Out of the frosted earth and stone,
One that the warmth cannot reach and thaw.
Here there are arctic days, weeks
Without sun, and the ice whose keen breath
Stills once more the creek's old song.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

ИСТИННАЯ ПОДЛИННОСТЬ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Установление подлинности лица весьма важно. Доказать свою подлинность может казаться трудным при одних обстоятельствах, и опасным при других. Вообще предполагается, что подлинность лица устанавливается внешними событиями и физическими чертами. Законное гражданство, семейные связи и привычное положение в обществе составляют в значительной степени подлинность, в человеческом смысле этого слова. Даже размеры, цвет волос и кожи и состояние физического тела включены в это понятие.

Хотя это человеческое понимание подлинности также включает умственные и духовные свойства, ценность этих последних часто и не ясна и не определенна. Исследование показывает, что это понимание подлинности лица подвержено изменениям, которые противоречат духовному смыслу "подлинности". Волнения и смятения настоящего времени, которые требуют установления подлинности лица, в тоже время представляют случай задаться более глубоким вопросом, "Что есть истинная подлинность человека?"

Все согласится, что подлинность есть нечто, что познается умственно; нечто, что касается сознания и неотделимо от ума и нравственного облика. "Подлинность" требует беспрерывности отличительных черт и существенных качеств. Истинная подлинность, таким образом, должна быть независимой от внешних обстоятельств и физических условий. Так как материя не обладает рассудком и, следовательно, не может иметь нравственного облика, она не является составной частью истинной подлинности человека и не может влиять на нее. Подобное заявление противоречит общепринятому мнению, но имеет за собой авторитет Писания.

* * *

В книге Бытия (1:27) мы читаем: "И сотворил Бог человека по образу Своему, по образу Божию сотворил его". Истина, мудрость, милосердие, справедливость и жизнь—вот слова, которые употребляются в Ветхом Завете как выражающие природу Бога. Христос Иисус сказал (от Иоанна 4:24): "Бог есть дух". Он отождествлял с Духом, Любовью, Истиной, не только свое собственное я, но также и истинное я всех людей. Он сказал (от Иоанна 14:10): "Разве ты не веришь, что Я в Отце, и Отец во Мне?" И когда он молился о том чтобы все люди признали свою духовную подлинность как единую, по существу и по качеству, с божественным Разумом, он сказал (от Иоанна 17:20, 21): "Не о них же только молю, но и о верующих в Меня по слову их: Да будут все едино; как Ты, Отче, во мне, и Я в Тебе, так и они да будут в Нас едино."

Наука, которая лежит в основании заявлений Иисуса относительно подлинности истинного человека, выражена Мэри Бэкер Эдди в книге "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 588), где она определяет "Я, или Эго" как "Божественный Принцип; Дух; Душа; бесплотный, непогрешимый, бессмертный и вечный Разум". Она продолжает: "Существует только одно Я, или Мы, только один божественный Принцип, или Разум, управляющий всем бытием".

Подлинность определяется своим началом и сущностью и требует беспрерывности существенных своих свойств. Начало человека есть Бог, божественный Разум, который создал человека; и сущность человека духовна, ибо Бог есть Дух. Существенные свойства человека остаются неизменными, ибо они являются выражениями или отражениями их источника и их сущности—Бога, Разума, Истины, Любви, Духа, Жизни, Души. Таким образом, истинная подлинность человека выясняется как совершенная и вечная.

* * *

Более того, так как бесконечный Разум, Истина, Жизнь, является источником и суммой всего бытия, духовные свойства, которые характерны для одного лица, присущи всем. Только путем признания истинного равенства и братства всех людей, может индивидуум полностью осознать и проявить свою собственную истинную подлинность. Но мере того, как каждый признает, что эта истинная подлинность духовна, чадо Бога,—он проявляет духовные свойства, как то, разумность, правдивость, любовь, милосердие, красоту, чистоту и тому подобное, истинная подлинность всех познается и будет любима и уважаема в жизни человеческой.

Забвение хотело бы отождествить человека с тем, что не подобно Богу, с материей и материальным чувством, с грехом, болезнью и горем. Признать, что духовная подлинность человека тождественна с Богом, добром, значит познать и испытать бесконечное добро, дарованное человеку его Творцом. Процесс отождествления самого себя со своим духовным началом должен быть выработан на жизненном опыте. Этот процесс может происходить всюду, где бы ни находился индивидуум,—будь то на поле сражения, на океане, в облаках,—всюду, где человек стремится исполнить свой долг.

Христианская Наука открывает Бога и истинную подлинность человека и ведет род человеческий к покою, радости, изобилию, деятельности и безопасности, которые принадлежат человеку. Мы испытываем радости, которые "приготовил Бог любящим Его", когда мы устанавливаем в мыслях и поступках нашу истинную подлинность—сыновей и дочерей Богов.

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да."—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальных Христианской Науки или у Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

From My Library Walls

A FEW EVENINGS AGO, I enjoyed a delightful reunion with Charles Dickens; and it all came about because my eye had lighted on a photograph of the great writer, framed above a check for £5-0-0, signed by him and hanging upon my library wall. It is dated "12 February, 1864," drawn for "Sundries" against his account with Coutts & Company, and is authenticated by the well-known series of lines beneath the signature.

I might have been intrigued into a surmise as to what Charles Dickens had purchased with the proceeds of that particular five-pound check; but instead my mind leaped back to a wonderful June day in 1904 when Henry Fielding Dickens, Charles Dickens' son, personally acted as guide and expositor for the literary pilgrimage of the famous old Whitefriars Club of London, on the occasion of their annual journey through "Dickensland." On that occasion, I was so fortunate as to be a guest of the club. At that time, the members included Hall Caine, Sir Gilbert Parker, H. G. Wells, Anthony Hope Hawkins (who was my host), and Max Pemberton.

* * *

It was a gorgeous spring morning when we gathered at Holborn station to take the train to Sole Street. Here we found a tally-ho awaiting us. After a short, but exhilarating drive through characteristic English country, we arrived at Cobham and the Leather Bottle Inn. I know not what was in the minds of my companions, but I felt myself following the Pickwickian Mr. Winkle and Mr. Snodgrass as hosts into a room already made familiar to me by the photographic description by Dickens—"long, low-roofed, with high-backed leather cushioned chairs of fantastic shapes, with a variety of old portraits and roughly colored prints of some antiquity." We had barely time to test the comfort of these chairs, when mine host beckoned to us to follow him just outside the Inn, where, with due awe and ceremony, he pointed to the spot where Mr. Pickwick discovered the famous stone which bore the mystical, cabalistic inscription.

Henry Dickens proved an admirable guide. Instead of assuming a perfunctory attitude in gratifying the eager curiosity of a group of pilgrims, he showed a genuine pride in giving to his father's immortal writings a tangible reality. The little town of Cobham certainly supplied Dickens with rich material, of which he made good use. Henry Dickens quoted freely from his father's text as he pointed out the places of interest. He appeared to be living so completely in the atmosphere created by his father that his own personality seemed merged into the fictional characters, as he brought them to life and gave them their native background.

After a stay, all too short, listening to the story of the ancient church and the old college behind the Inn, later transformed into almshouses to which Dickens refers in the "Uncommercial Traveller," we climbed on our tally-ho and set off for Rochester, driving through Cobham Park with its long vistas of stately oaks and elms, so old that the trunks were covered with ivy and moss. Cobham Park, we were reminded, was Charles Dickens' favorite walking ground, and he refers to it when recounting the famous search for Tracy Tupman in "The Pickwick Papers." Emerging from the park, the tally-ho kicked up a cloud of dust as it swung into the road which leads to Strood and Rochester. Just before we reached Rochester Bridge, the Castle and Cathedral of Rochester showed up majestically in the distance. Our guide at that moment quoted the words Jingle used, which perfectly described the entrance to Rochester: "fine place—glorious piles—frowning water—tottering arches—dark nooks—crumbling staircase—old cathedral too—earthy smell—pilgrims' feet worn away the old steps—little Saxon doors—"

* * *

Rochester was selected by Charles Dickens more often than any other spot as the background for his stories. It is also the Dullborough of the "Uncommercial Traveller," the Cloisterham of "Edwin Drood," the market town in "Great Expectations," and is easily identified in many minor associations. In Rochester we stopped at what was identified as Eastgate House, Miss Twinkleton's Seminary for Young Ladies, now turned into a museum which contains a room of Dickens' relics. Near by was the scene of the "Seven Poor Travellers," Watts' Charity. Rochester is famous, too, in English history, for its twelfth century Castle which we visited, admiring the beautifully laid-out grounds overlooking the river. After spending more than the allotted time at the Castle, we went on to the Cathedral. As we left, Henry Dickens pointed out the old gateway where Jasper lodged with Verger Tope.

* * *

Now came the moment which, to all English people, means more than history or tradition or romance—tea-time! Personally, I wanted to listen still longer to the associations which our guide made between the locality and his father's books. But it was tea-time, so everything else had to be passed up. However, given the necessity, it was a happy tea-time, for we all were welcomed cordially into the beautiful rose garden of the charming old Deanery by Mrs. Dean Hole, and thus were brought abruptly back into the present. After tea, we again climbed onto our tally-ho and rolled on to Maidstone, over Bluebell Hill. Maidstone was the Muggleton of "Pickwick" and "David Copperfield." Our guide pointed out the County Gaol, where the trial was held of young Edmunds in "The Convict's Return." Then Henry Dickens invited us to follow Mr. Pickwick down the High Street, as he proceeded on his way to witness the great cricket match between the All Muggletonians and the Dingley Dellers.

* * *

When we reached the Royal Star Hotel at Maidstone, the pilgrimage was officially ended; but there still was a delicious dinner ahead of us, during which the conversation was centered on Dickens and his characters. Our guide added a number of entertaining reminiscences of his father, and the encore which was thus added to our day's entertainment proved quite the brightest spot of the entire adventure.

So, you see, when I look at the cancelled check of Charles Dickens which hangs upon my library wall, I am not at all curious as to the "sundries" for which the five pounds were undoubtedly intelligently spent. I am certain, however, that these tangibles could not have equaled the value of the intangibles made up of fascinating memories which the old check recalls to me.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

The Plane Tree by My Window

THE PLANE TREE by my window is my oldest friend. I have known him all my life, and love the friendly way he spreads his arms in benediction towards my window. The friendly way, too, in which he whispers at night under the throbbing stars, and roars defiance when the wind and rain pit their strength against his mighty frame.

He is a giant, this old friend of mine. A wise giant, because he is so old.

* * *

Long before I was born, he knew the pageant of the year. He knew spring and the mysterious urge that fired the hearts of furred and feathered, of plant and human world. He knew summer with her rioting flowers, her luscious fruits, her ripening corn, the honey flow and the insect revelry. He knew autumn, too: the berry harvest, the voices of the night, the flaming glory of the leaves in woods and hedgerows and gardens, the elusive mists, the departure of the migrant birds. He knew winter: winter sunsets, winter frost music, winter snow, winter sleep.

On quiet summer nights, the plane tree whispers drowsily, as if talking in his sleep; but, when the wind rises, the voice of the old giant rises, too. There is a soughing and a sighing that turns my thoughts to waves, long-curling waves rolling leisurely shorewards. I know then that my friend is talking of the sea.

Through many springs, I have watched the buds swell to leafbreak, the birth of leaves, the clothing of the great dipping branches. At the end of many summers, I have marvelled at the gold-brown beauty of the withering leaves and regretfully seen them drifting slowly earthwards.

The leaves have fallen now, but have left behind those balls which are the seed-cases. Threaded like beads, in twos and threes, these "Soldier Boys," as the children call them, will not leave their posts till spring returns to gladden the slumbering world. The storms of winter may try to wrest them from their hangars, but seldom are the "Soldier Boys" defeated. One day next March, they will fall to the ground; and the seeds, which they have guarded through the winter, will be freed and borne away on the wind.

* * *

Both homely and companionable is that rustling outside my window, the rustling in branches where in summer birds find shelter from the noonday sun beneath the taut, shield-like leaves, and in winter from the keen winds and driving rains; for there are always warm nooks and crannies against the stout old trunk and among the branches.

A boon and a blessing to birds as to me is the grand old giant outside my window.

I. S. R.

Flowers "Down Under"

FLOWERS are present in profusion. It is hard to think of Australia without thinking of them. Among the native flowers the wattle is perhaps the best known. Akin to the mimosa of America, several hundred varieties have been identified. The commonest are yellow, consisting of clusters of little balls of fluff, delicately scented. The boronia is also an exceedingly well-liked flower, growing in greatest profusion in Western Australia, the home of an extraordinary variety of wild flowers. The most common boronia has small, cup-shaped blossoms, usually a brown outside and golden green inside, with a dark-green leaf and stem and a pungent perfume. The fragrance of a small bunch is to some tastes almost overpowering. (A delightful sweet perfume is made of the boronia.) Other striking wild flowers that have common fame are the waratah which, in eastern Australia, consists of a huge ball of red gathered up in a kind of cup of petals markedly larger than those forming the center; the flannel flower, so named from the texture and color of the petals and center; and the extraordinary banksia, a favorite with painters who do flower pieces, which, to put it crudely, resembles a huge purple-colored pine cone! Flowers are extremely popular among all classes as decorations for the home. The Australians have become, in recent years, great gardeners. Only a few of the wild flowers have been domesticated, so the introduced varieties are the object of intense solicitude.—From "Introducing Australia," C. HARTLEY GRATTAN. (New York: John Day.)

Miniature

Mountains
Across the glass:
Pale shadows these, embossed
In likeness of the colder hills
Outside.

DONALD BAILEY

Birthright

They who are born beside the quiet waters,
the tributaries flowing to the sea,
likewise have restive blood, and are the daughters
of sires who sought to make a country free.
Never a moon shall rise, a tide be tossing
spume flecks upon a shore, but they shall know
the splendid hazard of a good ship crossing
some channel, feel the drag of undertow.

From mountain range and valley, clear eyes shaded,
they shall recapture by their wistful sight
white sails that ply until their masts have faded
into the wildness of a winter night.
A hill and beach are ever linked together:
they of a river or an inland lake
are sons who battle stress of misty weather,
women, who follow in a vessel's wake.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1944

Russian March Into Poland Hammers New Dent in German Morale

Russia Gave Up Isolation In Signing Moscow Pact

'The State Department Speaks' devotes first talk to Soviet Union—Without collaboration the seeds of third World War are seen—Inclusion of China in declaration rated as vital step.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—The State Department has confirmed that the United States took to the Moscow conference one primary question: Was Russia interested in establishing a general system of international security to maintain the peace, or was it going to play "lone wolf"?

At a moment when Russia is giving preference to unilateral methods in deciding its frontiers with Poland and the Baltic States, the State Department has used the first of a broadcast series, "The State Department Speaks," as a vehicle to shed new light on the Moscow parley.

The question whether Russia intended to co-operate in a general security system or retire into isolation and bilateral pact-making was imbedded in the four-power declaration, the original draft of which Secretary of State Cordell Hull carried with him on his 25,000-mile journey to meet the Russian and British Foreign Ministers, the State Department said.

Recalling that Russia's answer was on the side of international collaboration, as evidenced by Foreign Commissar Molotov's signature to the pact, State Department spokesmen appearing on the novel radio program declared that the alternative to the Moscow agreement signed by the United States, Russia, Britain and China would have been "the dread certainty of a third world war."

Support for China

"These four nations committed themselves to a policy of continuing co-operation. If they hadn't done so, . . . the dread certainty of a third World War would have settled on us even before World War II was finished," James C. Dunn, Political Adviser on European Affairs, stressed.

The State Department in its radio debut increased Washington impressions that the United States was the prime instigator of the Moscow conference, and that President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull used their full influence to bring China into the discussions. This is consonant with reports that the United States has been the prime mover in agreements by which the "big three" have set up China as the chief Asiatic power.

Asked by Richard Harkness, National Broadcasting Company reporter and question-putter for the broadcast, what the greatest achievement of the Moscow conference was, Mr. Dunn replied:

"I'd say it was the four-nation declaration, including as the President and Secretary Hull so strongly desired, the great Republic of China."

How Department Works

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., opened the first broadcast Jan. 8 of the series, which has been designed to tell the public how the State Department clicks and, quite conceivably, to counter allegations that the Department is behind-the-times and harbors Fascist-favoring individuals.

Speakers on the remaining three broadcasts will include Secretary Hull, James G. Winant, Ambassador to Britain who will speak from London, Ambassador Robert D. Murphy, and all the Assistant Secretaries of State.

The State Department began studies on postwar planning as early as 1939, and stepped up their tempo the moment the United States entered the war in 1941, Leo Pasvolsky, Special Assistant in Charge of Postwar Planning, told the radio audience. Continuing studies include such subjects as surrender terms to be imposed on the enemy, reconstitution of freed nations, postwar trade barriers, cartels, aviation, shipping, migration, and labor standards.

Mr. Dunn confirmed that State Department committees are studying several methods of policing the peace—several types of postwar police power to curb aggression, but assured that "there will be no commitment involving this country without the clear approval of the American people."

Associated Press

Retreating Germans Blast Russian Railroad

German sappers blast railway lines at a Russian town being evacuated by German troops, according to German caption on this picture received in New York through a neutral source. The town, the caption said, was "left void of all usable installations."

Forbidden Radios Tell Of Menace From East

Loss of Ukraine means shrinking food rations for average under-nourished German; People, fearful about wrath of liberated Poles, also envisage vengeance of other 'slave' nations.

An accurate assessment of German morale or of the Germans' reaction to imminent defeat is impossible without careful study of all phases of life inside Germany's frontiers. The following dispatch from a neutral source is not to be accepted as an over-all view of the situation inside Germany, but should be regarded as one of many pieces which must be fitted together to obtain a reasonably complete picture. It is the sixth of a series of articles on conditions inside the Reich.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 10—Scarcely had the New Year's speeches and proclamations, with which Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels and Hitler himself tried to encourage the German masses faded into the background than the news of the advance of the Red Army across Polish soil became known.

The news did not come on the first page of the Nazi press which still was describing the "smashing" of attacking Russian units "after fierce battles." However, the news filtered through slowly on forbidden radios increasing the dismay of the Germans who had been watching unhappily the German retreat from the Ukraine.

A year ago it was Stalingrad which depressed the German people. Before the catastrophe on the Volga, the Germans, unaccustomed to defeat, refused to believe they would lose Stalingrad. But when they did, the resulting bitterness was wiped out only by the shock of new setbacks.

Loss of the Ukraine means for the average German shrinking rations which already are officially acknowledged to be too little to live on. Dr. Goebbels and Marshal Göring have made appetizing promises about the Ukrainian bread and butter basket. On Christmas, 1942, there were fresh Ukrainian eggs, chickens and hams on the table. This year only a few families had soggy, tasteless half chicken, which had long been preserved in ice.

Germans in Danger Zone

Most fearful of the Germans are the officials in that part of Poland known as the Warthegan, which has been incorporated in the Reich. They soon will be in the danger zone. Some were unwilling to take these posts until they had been offered wages four or five times higher than those paid in the Reich.

It was in Poland that the foundations for a future super-Prussian social structure had been laid. Hitler's best warriors, bearers of the Knight's Cross of Honor (Ritterkreuztraeger) staked off their claims there on the large estates which were a gift of the German Government. These estates often have been run by hundreds of Polish laborers and managed by officials from the Reich until the "future owners" can put the sword out of their hands and take up the plow.

Besides the Red Army, the Germans must face the wrath of the native Poles who are left. Many Germans, conditioned by years of Nazi ideology, had lost their sense of moral values to such an extent that the enormity of the atrocities they committed in the heat of battle in Poland never really dawned upon them. Referring to wiped-out villages, one German soldier remarked: "We were not cruel. We permitted them to dig their own graves."

Battles in the east since Stalingrad have greatly increased the number of wounded men seen in the streets of Münich, Leipzig, Berlin and other big cities, though the Government tries to hide the worst cases by sending wounded soldiers to small towns in order not to harm the morale of civilians.

Fear Being Exploited

At the same time, the Nazi propagandists are trying their best to exploit the element of fear to the fullest advantage.

For example in what apparently was a last desperate effort to convince Europe's few remaining neutrals that the Russian advance was a menace and not a boon, Dr. Goebbels denounced "certain neutral journalists" and other Europeans who "do not quite appreciate" and are not "worthy" of Germany's protection against the Russians.

The elements of fear are used not only against the neutrals and the occupied countries but especially against Germans. Hitler talks of physical extermination for Germans in case the Russians win. Also he declares that after the war there will be only "dead people and victors."

"The breakdown of the German Reich also would mean the end of the German peasantry," he said in a New Year's speech.

Germans Kept in Line

Fear propaganda undoubtedly has had considerable success in keeping the Germans in line, some preferring to fear the Russians most, others the Anglo-Saxons, while others envisage themselves as being exterminated by the Jews or released war prisoners. Some fear all the Reich's enemies, foreseeing one act of retribution after another.

[Persistent reports reaching Stockholm from Germany said Gestapo chief Heinrich Himmler had adopted a policy of executing defeatists and others accused of undermining German morale in the presence of their acquaintances as a most effective deterrent to others, according to the Associated Press.

Some estimates, which are impossible to verify, put the number of executions in Germany for defeatism, espionage, and war crimes of all kinds as high as 100 persons daily.

The latest instance was reported by a neutral source from Germany. A doctor in the Berlin suburb of Grosslichterfelde was declared executed in the presence of hospital personnel because he declared "it was almost impossible for Germany to win the war."]

Soldiers Look West

In one sense the retreat in the east is welcomed by the German soldier, who was beginning to feel lost in the Russian steppes, and by the women at home, who had long hoped for a closer front so their men could have more leaves. However, the fact that the Russians are coming west with the Germans is an extremely uncomfortable thought.

Meanwhile, the Allied air offensive, bringing total war into the heart of Germany's cities, is wiping out the differences between the Eastern Front and the Home Front.

A German soldier, Karl Hampe, described this development in an article on his trip to Berlin in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. He is surprised, he writes, to find Germany looking so much like Russia.

"Did not Kiev, Kharkov, Zhitomir, Rostov, and all those other places look like this after the steel breath of war had passed over them?"

"Have we not traveled more than a thousand kilometers?" he asked.

Optimists in Berlin point out that the Russians are still over 1,000 kilometers from Berlin and the German Wehrmacht still is unbroken.

However, Film Director Veit Harlan, who wears a ring of honor from the Führer for the production of an anti-Semitic propaganda film, and who is now working on a propaganda movie, recently dropped the remark: "It won't be finished anyway."

Herr Harlan also has been scolded by Dr. Goebbels for intriguing to get his wife, Christiane Suederbaum, who is playing the lead in the new picture, out of the country and into Sweden. An exodus of Hungarian and other non-German actors also is taking place. But this does not change the fact that the broad masses of the Germans are being stiffened by their fear of defeat.

Göring Explains

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP) — Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring began shortening the German conception of the Ukraine's importance as a "bread basket" yesterday in keeping with the enforced "German military strategy of shorter defense lines in the East."

Marshal Göring's newspaper, Essener National Zeitung, conceded that "it is wrong to say that areas we have given up have been of no value," but hastened to insist that the territory's loss had been planned and that the "center of gravity in agriculture and nutrition in the economical respect always was and will remain in Germany."

"When fixing our rations in the Reich, we have already, for transport reasons, generally considered only the areas west of the Dnieper," said the newspaper as reported to the Office of War Information.

Bombings Effective

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 10 (AP)—Indicating the effect of Allied bombings on Berlin's war Production, the Göteborg newspaper Handels-Ochs Sjoefartstidning said today that 45,000 of the capital's workmen are missing—either casualties or fugitives from the city.

The newspaper, which quoted German sources, said also that another 420,000 Berlin workers are unemployed as the result of the destruction of plants and factories.

Some 100,000 of these were reported to have been removed to other cities.

Rail Hearing Is Postponed To Thursday

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—A Special Presidential Board appointed to recommend a solution of the railroad wage dispute involving the 15 nonoperating unions postponed its hearing today until Thursday because of the absence from the city of the unions' chief counsel, Donald Richberg.

Attorney Frank Mulholland was the only representative of the unions who appeared, and then only after the Board had waited 15 minutes after the scheduled meeting hour and put in a call for the unions.

Mr. Mulholland told the Board there is "a possibility of presenting this to you in an agreed statement" on Thursday, but Jacob Aronson, spokesman for the carriers, said that was news to him.

The unions have contended they are entitled to a review of their overtime demands exclusive of any other consideration, but they have not been able to learn from the Administration whether the Board is empowered also to consider the graduated increases of 4 to 10 cents which it recommended last November. They contend that they have accepted the 4 to 10 cents and those increases are no longer at issue.

President Roosevelt had announced on Saturday that the railway conductors, firemen, and switchmen may have the same terms he awarded to the trainmen and engineers, without loss of a penny, provided only that their strike order is canceled and not merely postponed.

The terms of the award are five cents an hour and a week's paid vacation per year, effective as of last Dec. 27. (They previously had been awarded a separate four-cents-an-hour raise which would stand also.

Lone Yank Captures 19 Nazis

By the Associated Press

With the AEF on the Italian Front, Jan. 10

Private Billy Miller of Peoria, Ill., short, shy, and scared, bluffed his 19 German captors into believing that they were surrounded by American troops and marched them back to the Allied lines as his prisoners.

After his first experience in combat, Private Miller was detailed to take two wounded men and one prisoner back from the San Vittore area. On the way down, he related later, they were captured by a German platoon that had cut in behind the American forward position.

Separated from his companions, Private Miller, a German lieutenant and 18 enlisted men spent the night in a cave where Private Miller, unattracted by the prospect of life in a German prison camp, began to do some fast thinking.

"We're surrounded by American troops. We'll all be killed if we go out," he kept repeating, calling attention to the echoing gunfire and troops movement on a distant hill.

Finally convinced, the German lieutenant handed his gun over to the American. "You are not our prisoner now," he said. "We are your prisoners."

The 21-year-old soldier, who is now beginning to be fussed at being called "Sergeant York" by his kidding comrades, wondered if the folks at home would read about it in the Peoria papers. He hadn't had time to write to them for a couple of weeks, he said.

Communist Party Sees Need For Reconstruction Within

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Members of the American Communist Party, said to be 80,327 strong, were headed back to "the two-party system traditional in our country" today as their national committee bowed to the inevitability of postwar reconstruction within the framework of political orthodoxy and free enterprise.

Under the action, outcome of a three-day session here, the Communist role in the oncoming election will be merged in the general political picture "to aid the struggle for the unity of the people in support of the nation's war policies without partisan or class advantages."

A statement by the committee was explicit that the Party ideology would be continued as an "education" group under some such title as "American Communist Political Association," the naming and agenda to be major business of its national convention in May, the date for which will be set on Feb. 1.

Unanimously approved by the National Committee, the new Party line is based on a report on national and global trends by Earl Browder, General Secretary, and derives, the committee explained, from the favorable course of military action and the United Nations coalition agreements as assuring "victory in the war and the outlook for a long period of world peace and orderly postwar reconstruction."

"Not only a prolonged world peace without precedent in history, but also a flourishing of economic relationship of co-operation and a development of economic well-being and social reforms is the prospect open for the world," it states.

"It is beyond question that the postwar reconstruction, like production for the war at present, will be carried out under the system of free enterprise. The Communist Party commits itself in full good faith to work with the overwhelming majority of our nation for the most successful realization of our enormous national task on this basis.

"It is equally evident that the political issues of this time will be decided within the form of the two-party system traditional in our country."

Tiny Paper Is Messenger Of Good Will

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—The miniature, trans-Atlantic edition of the Daily Mail of London—a journalistic experiment designed to promote "the closer understanding of the British and American peoples"—will be in the mail tomorrow of more than 3000 influential Americans.

A 12-page digest of the week's news under a London dateline, the diminutive journal was microfilmed on Fleet Street to the size of a dollar bill, flown here by airplane, and enlarged and printed in New York. Copies of its first issue, dated Jan. 5, are being distributed to Government officials, newspaper and magazine editors, columnists, and businessmen.

The edition, judged by American news standards, has the usual medley of straight news and human-interest stories, headlined and written in an informal, chatty way and made with the conventional page-one "streamer that leads nearly all newspapers in New York these days.

Articles appearing on the 9-by-12-inch pages are signed by Daily Mail air and naval correspondents, the chief editorial writer, and by such internationally known men as Negley Farson and Capt. B. H. Liddell Hart. These are supplemented by photographs and diagrams, the whole paper having been "put to bed" in London just 72 hours before its distribution here.

Lord Rothermere, Publisher of the Daily Mail, in an article that leads the paper, describes his new venture as "messenger of good will" to "the people who shape opinion in America," declaring that "the experiment has one purpose: as a contribution toward the closer understanding of the British and American peoples."

One page of the newspaper, which in conformity with American regulations, is registered with the Department of Justice, is filled with messages to folk at home from servicemen and women now in Britain.

Full Attention to Rail Safety Urged to Carriers by I. C. C.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Expressing concern over an increase in railway accidents, the Interstate Commerce Commission today called upon the carriers to exercise utmost vigilance in enforcement of operating rules, and to provide safety installations "without awaiting the occurrence of a disastrous accident."

"It is particularly important under the stress of wartime conditions that the fundamental safety requirements . . . be fully observed," the I. C. C. said in its annual report to Congress.

The report, which covered the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943, said that in the first six months of last year 8,209 accidents were reported by steam railways, an increase of 31.72 per cent over the corresponding 1942 period; the number of persons killed, 2,349, a decrease of 3.37 per cent; the number injured, 28,857, an increase of 37.99 per cent (for statistical purposes, the I. C. C. lists as a train accident any accident to moving cars or locomotives that causes damage to railway property of more than $150).

Train accidents ascribed to defects in or failure of equipment increased 39.15 per cent in the first six months of 1943; accidents attributed to defects or improper maintenance of way and structures increased 46.66 per cent, and those reported as "due to negligence of employees" increased 29.51 per cent. The increase for the unclassified remainder was 15.28 per cent.

For the full fiscal year, there was an increase of 44.6 per cent in the number of accidents; a decrease of 20.6 per cent in the number of persons killed; an increase of 65.6 per cent in the number injured.

Leningrad on Way to Recovery

By Overseas News Agency

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Soviet Embassy reports that Leningrad, starting another year under siege, is looking ahead to "systematic restoration," while Russian army, naval and air units strike at German and Finnish troops.

Leningrad's building materials industry is stepping up production, the Embassy bulletin says, and special training courses are under way for carpenters, marble workers, decorators and gilders. Architects are working on projects for the reconstruction of the City's streets and squares.

Recently the City has withstood heavy shelling by German and Finnish artillery, but Russian fighters are dealing severe blows to the enemy. During the past year the Baltic fleet sank "dozens of enemy naval craft," the bulletin adds.

Since the start of the war, which has tested Leningrad with 830 odd days of siege, snipers have killed more than 15,000 Germans. Several hundred thousand civilians earned medals "for the defense of Leningrad."

Although under attack, Leningrad has railway communication with the rest of the country as a result of last year's breach of the blockade. Miles of streetcar lines have been returned to operation.

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Jan. 10—Commenting on the effects the war has had on the children of Leningrad, a dispatch from The Times, of London, reveals that "the children have now returned to normalcy, about a year after the Soviet Government established a series of kintergartens," the British Radio reported today.

"Last April, one could still see on their faces the traces of the difficult winter they had lived through," continued the broadcast.

Full-Time Deputy To Aid Churchill Being Considered

By the Canadian Press

LONDON, Jan. 10—The question of naming a full-time deputy for Mr. Churchill if the Prime Minister on his return to Britain is obliged to spare himself in the future is being broached in political circles here.

Mr. Clement Attlee is at present Deputy Prime Minister as well as Lord President of the Council, but there are rumors that some other member of the Cabinet may be appointed Deputy with the single purpose of relieving Mr. Churchill of some of his work.

However, Mr. Churchill undoubtedly will continue to give final direction to British policy.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden is prominently mentioned as a possible deputy, and his companions point out he has been more closely associated with the Prime Minister in the great international developments of the last year than any other Cabinet member.

As leader of the House of Commons, Mr. Eden has done an admirable job, and he has no peer in grasp and understanding of current foreign affairs problems.

'V' on Vesuvius Traced by Lava

NAPLES, Jan. 10 (AP)—A huge and spectacular "V" sign has appeared on the slopes of Mt. Vesuvius facing directly toward the Fifth Army front.

It was formed by two long streams of fiery lava that spilled from the crater and slanted down the side of the volcano, finally converging some 400 feet below. At night the giant "V" resembles an enormous electric sign glowing cherry red against the ivory background of the snowy cone.

Startled Italians say it is a sure omen of an early allied victory.

Krupp Works Has New Head

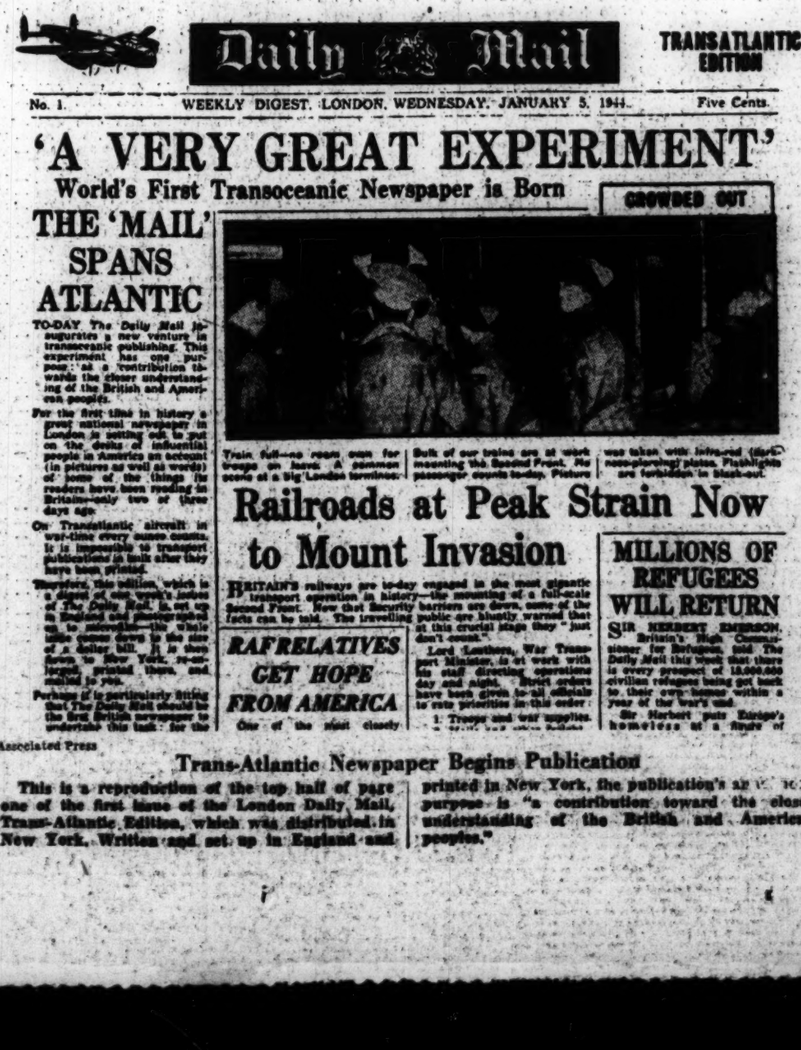
STOCKHOLM, Jan. 10 (AP) — Control of the giant Krupp steel and armament works has been taken over by Alfred Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, who bought control of the stock company for an unspecified amount, Berlin dispatches reported.

Alfred Krupp took over active management of the firm last year from his father, Gustav, and is a member of the fifth generation of the Krupp family.

[A Berlin broadcast explained that in accordance with a decree by Hitler, the parent concern—Friedrich Krupp, A. G., of Essen—of the Krupp empire had been dissolved as a joint stock company and made a private enterprise under ownership of Alfred Krupp. The decree sought to perpetuate the Krupp works as a family concern, and did not modify the legal status of Krupp's affiliated companies.

[The broadcast, recorded by U. S. Government monitors, added that Alfred von Bohlen und Halbach had been given the right to use the name Krupp before his own family name.

[Kaiser Wilhelm II gave Gustav von Bohlen und Halbach the right to assume the name of Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach when he married Bertha Krupp, heiress to the industrial dynasty, in 1906.]



Associated Press

Trans-Atlantic Newspaper Begins Publication

This is a reproduction of the top half of page one of the first issue of the London Daily Mail, Trans-Atlantic Edition, which was distributed in New York. Written and set up in England and printed in New York, the publication's announced purpose is "a contribution toward the closer understanding of the British and American peoples."

Daily Mail — TRANSATLANTIC EDITION

No. 1. WEEKLY DIGEST. LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1944. Five Cents.

'A VERY GREAT EXPERIMENT'

World's First Transoceanic Newspaper is Born

THE 'MAIL' SPANS ATLANTIC

TO-DAY The Daily Mail inaugurates a new venture in transoceanic publishing. This experiment has one purpose: as a contribution towards the closer understanding of the British and American peoples.

For the first time in history a great national newspaper in London is putting out, to put on the desks of influential people in America an account (in pictures as well as words) of some of the things the readers have been reading in Britain—only two or three days ago.

On Transatlantic aircraft in war-time every ounce counts, so it is impossible to transport publications in bulk after they have been printed.

Therefore, this edition, which is a digest of one week's issues of The Daily Mail, is set up in England and photographed on to microfilm—the whole nine ounces down to the size of a dollar bill. It then flies to New York, is enlarged, printed there, and mailed to you.

Perhaps it is particularly fitting that The Daily Mail should be the first British newspaper to undertake this task: for the

CROWDED OUT

Train full—no room even for troops on leave. A common scene at a big London terminus.

Bulk of our trains are at work transporting the Second Front. No passenger coach today. Picture

was taken with infra-red (dark-room-piercing) plates. Flashlights are forbidden in black-out.

Railroads at Peak Strain Now to Mount Invasion

BRITAIN'S railways are to-day engaged in the most gigantic transport operation in history—the mounting of a full-scale Second Front. Now that Security barriers are down, some of the facts can be told. The travelling public are bluntly warned that at this crucial stage they "just don't count."

Lord Leathers, War Transport Minister, is at work with his staff directing operations day and night. Strict orders have been given to all officials to rate priorities in this order:

1. Troops and war supplies.

MILLIONS OF REFUGEES WILL RETURN

SIR HERBERT EMERSON, Britain's High Commissioner for Refugees, told The Daily Mail this week that there is every prospect of 18,000,000 civilian refugees being got back to their own homes within a year of the war's end.

Sir Herbert puts Europe's homeless at a figure of

RAF RELATIVES GET HOPE FROM AMERICA

One of the most closely

Associated Press

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N. Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	346,150
1944 volume to date	4,429,360
1943 volume to date	3,620,256

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	50.5	Prev. day	50.4
Month ago	49.2	Year ago	41.8
'43-4 high	53.3	'43-4 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	60¾	60¾	60¾	+ ⅛
Adams Exp 1½g	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Adams-Millis1¾ag	2	29½	29	29½	
Air Reduction 1a	7	40⅞	40	40⅞	— ¼
Alaska Juneau	16	6¼	6	6¼	
Allegheny Corp	41	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
Allegheny pf xw	27	25½	24¼	25	+ ⅛
Alleg pf 5.50 ww	34	25⅜	24½	25¼	+ ⅛
Alleg pr pf	8	39¼	37½	39¼	+1¾
Alleg Lud Stl .2g	8	26½	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ¾ag	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Al Chem & Dye 6	4	148	147	147	—2
Allied Kid 1	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Allied Mills 2g	8	31⅞	31½	31⅝	
Allied Strs 1	5	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
Allis-Chlmfg 1¼ag	5	38¾	38⅜	38⅝	— ⅛
Amal Leather	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Am Airlines 1½g	3	61½	61	61	+ ½
Am Bank N .20e	4	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Am Bosch	103	11⅜	10⅜	11¼	+1¼
Am Cable & Rad	50	8¾	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Am Can 3	3	85	84½	84⅞	+ ⅜
Am Can pf 7	†150	173¾	172½	173½	+ ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	12	35¾	35½	35½	— ¼
Am C&F pf 14½ag	3	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ ¼
Am Ch&Cable 2	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
Am Chicle 4a	† 8	112	111½	112	— ½
Am Crystal Sug 1	6	15¼	14⅝	15	— ⅛
Am Distill	20	113	112¾	112¾	— ¼
§ Am Distill stpd	3	50¼	50	50¼	— ¼
Am Encaus Tilling	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Am For Pow	9	5	5	5	
Am&FP7pf 5.07g	7	69	68	68	—1
Am&FP 2pf	27	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
Am-Hawaii SS 3	2	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	
Am Hide & Leath	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
AmHomePd 2.40a	3	67¾	67½	67½	+ ½
Am Ice	9	4¼	4	4	— ¼
Am Invest III .60	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Am Inv IIIpf2½ †	10	46	46	46	+1
Am Locom ½ag	35	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
Am Locom pf 7	4	82¾	82½	82½	
Am M&Fdy .80g	11	14⅝	14½	14½	
Am M&Met 1	4	9½	9½	9½	
AmNewsCo 1.80	†200	34	34	34	
Am Pow & Lt	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	13	47⅛	46⅝	47	— ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	6	42¼	42⅛	42⅛	
AmRad&StS .40g	54	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill 1g	8	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
AmRollMpf 4½ag†	380	66¼	65½	65¾	
Am Seating ½ag	1	14½	14½	14½	
Am ShipBldg 3g †	10	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2a	9	38⅛	37¾	37¾	— ⅜
Am Smelt&Rpf7 †	70	148½	147¾	148½	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs 2	14	25⅜	25	25	— ⅜
Am Stove 1.20	2	19¼	18¾	18¾	
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	— ⅛
Am Sugar pf 7	3	111⅞	111¾	111⅞	+ ⅜
Am Tel & Tel 9	8	156⅜	156⅛	156⅜	
Am Tobacco 3a	3	59¼	59½	59¾	+ ¼
Am Tob B 3a	6	61⅛	60⅝	61⅛	+1
Am Tob pf 6	†150	142½	139	142½	+3½
Am Type Fdrs 3½g	9	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Am Viscose ½e	16	44½	43¾	44¼	+ ⅜
Am Viscose pf 5	1	118	118	118	Jan 8
Am Wat Wks	18	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
Am W W 1 pf 6	1	84½	84½	84½	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	4	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
Am Wool pf 8g	2	69	68¾	68¾	— ¼
Am Zinc L & S	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
AnacondaCop2½g	24	25¾	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
Anacon W&C 1	† 90	26¾	26	26	— ⅜
Andes Copper 1	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Arch-Dan-M 2	1	44	44	44	+1
Arm III	26	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
Arm III pf pf 3k	13	85½	83	83	—2½
Arm III pf	†290	105	100	102½	—4½
ArmstrongCk1.35g	1	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .55g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Assd Dry Goods 1g	1	13	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Assd DGd 1pf 6 †	70	92½	92½	92½	
Atch T&SF 1¼e	14	56½	56	56¼	
Atch T&S F pf 5	1	83	83	83	— ½
Atl Coast Line 3g	5	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
Atl Refining 1g	5	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4 †	10	111	111	111	+1
Atlas Corp ½g	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf 3	2	54	54	54	+ ¼
AtlasPowd3¼ag †	30	58	57½	57½	— ½
Atlas Tack 1.15g	2	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅞
Aust Nichols	3	7½	7¼	7½	— ⅛
Aviation Cp .20g	31	4¼	3⅞	4	
Bald Loco ct1½ag	27	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	41	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Ban&Ar pf1¼ag †	30	61¾	61½	61¾	+1¼
Barber Asph	3	24½	24	24	— ½
Barker pf 2¼ag	40	45	45	45	
Barnsdall Oil .60a	7	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
Bath Ir Works 1e	0	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¾
Beat Cr pf 4½ †	80	107	107	107	
Beech Aircr 1g	81	14⅝	13½	14⅜	
Bell Aircr 1a	87	14⅝	13½	14½	+1¼
Bendix Aviat 3	6	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	+ ⅛
Benef In Ln 1.35g	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
Best Foods ½e	7	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
Beth Steel 6	11	58¾	58¾	58¾	
Bigelow-Sanf 2	2	38⅜	38⅛	38¼	— ⅜
Blk & Decker 1.60	4	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .60g	2	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Boeing Airplane2g	11	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Br 3g	1	47	47	47	+ ¼
Bon Ami A 4 †	10	91¾	91¾	91¾	— ⅜
Bon Ami B 2½ †	50	48½	48½	48½	
Bond Strs 2g	3	34¾	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅜
Borden Co 1¼g	5	29⅜	29½	29½	+ ¼
Bord-Warner 1.60	9	35¼	34½	34⅞	— ⅛
Brandt Airw .60	8	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
Bridgport Br 1	4	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
Briggs Mfg 2	1	27⅜	27¾	27⅜	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat 1	2	40½	40	40	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ½ag	2	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Brown Shoe 2	1	40	40	40	+ ¼
Brunswick Balke 1	1	17½	17½	17½	
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Budd Mfg	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Budd Mfg5.5pf5 †	30	49½	49½	49½	
Budu Wheel ½g	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Bullard Co 2½g	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Bulova Watch 2	2	33⅜	33¼	33½	
BurlingMills1.90g	87	28⅛	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Burr Add Ma .60	14	12⅝	12½	12½	
Bush Term .20g	7	4⅛	4¼	4¼	
Bush T pf 6 †	100	60	59¾	60	
Bush T B pf3¾k †	60	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
Butler Bros .60	6	9½	9¼	9¾	— ⅛
Buttle C & Z ½ag	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Byers A M Co	1	33½	33½	33½	
Byers pf 7 †	80	76	75½	76	+ ½
Byron Jack 1¼ag	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
Callahan Z-Lead	6	7⅛	12	12	
Calumet Hec .85g	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Campbell Wy1¼ag	19	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Can D G Ale .70g	6	25	24¾	24¾	— ½
Canad Pacific	5	7	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
CanadianSti2½ag	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
Case J I new	6	37½	37	37	— ⅜
Celanese Corp 2	17	38	37¾	38	+ ⅛
Celanese Tractor 2	7	45¼	45	45	— ½
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	70	104	104	104	
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	70	115¼	114¼	115¼	+ ¾
Celotex pr pf 7 †	10	124¾	124¾	124¾	+ ¼
Celotex Corp ½	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	50	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	9	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Cent Foundry .10g	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Cent R R N J	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	— ¼
Cent Violet&Sug 1g	5	25	24¾	24¾	— ¼
Cerro de Pas ¾e	14	35	34½	34½	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Cert-teed 6 pf	†560	60½	59½	60½	+1½
Champ Pap & F 1	13	25¼	24½	24½	— ¼
Champ P&F pf 6 †	20	109	109	109	
Checker Cab	6	31	28½	28½	—1
Chen & Ohio 3a	14	45¾	45½	45¾	+ ⅛
Ch&E III 1¼ag	3	6½	6¾	6½	
Ch&E III A2.50g	10	13	12⅝	13	
Chi Grt West	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf3¾k	5	18¾	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or .60g	3	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Childs Co	6	1½	1½	1½	
Chrysler Corp 3	19	81½	81	81⅜	+ ⅛
City I&F 1.20	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
City I&F pf6½ †	60	104½	104½	104½	
City Invest	†140	63¼	62½	62½	+ ⅛
City Stores	3	6¾	6½	6¾	— ⅛
Clev&Pitt .33½	† 10	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
Clev El pf 4½ †	10	114	114	114	
Climax-Moly0l .20a	2	36	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
Clott Peabody 2	2	35½	35½	35½	
Coca-Cola 3a	1	114⅜	114¼	114⅜	— ⅛
Coca-Cola A 3 †	20	63	63	63	+ ½
Colgate-P-P 1½g	15	23¾	23½	23¾	— ⅛
Col-P-P pf 4½ †	10	106½	106½	106½	
Collins & Aik	2	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
Col & South	† 10	14	14	14	
Col & South 1p †	8	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Col B'cast A 1.80g	8	27¼	27	27⅛	— ⅛
Col B'cast B 1.80g	3	27½	27	27	+ ⅛
Comm G&E .10g	45	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Int G & E 6 pf 6	8	79	77¾	79	+1½
Int G&E 5 pf 5 †	20	73½	72½	73½	+ ½
Int Harvester 2	4	53⅛	52⅝	53	— ⅛
Int Hydro-Elec A	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Int Minerals&C 1g	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Int Nick Can 2	29	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
Int Paper	16	14⅜	14	14	
Int Pap pf 5	3	68½	68¼	68¼	— ⅛
IntRyCenApf2½g†	130	73¼	72½	73	
Int Salt 2½g	2	40	40	40	+ ½
Int Shoe 1.80	4	36	36	36	
Int Silver 3	2	63¾	63½	63¾	+1¾
Int Tel & Tel	74	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
Int Tel&Tel for ct	9	12	12	12	— ⅛
Interst Dept S ¼ae	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Intertype Corp 1	2	15⅞	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
Isl Crk C pf 6 †	10	139½	139½	139½	+ ½
Jewel Tea 1	1	31	31	31	
Jewel Tea pf 4¼	1	108	08	108	
Johns Manv pf7 †	10	129¼	129¼	129¼	
Jones & L Stl ¼e	7	21⅝	21⅜	21½	
Jones&LStl pfA 5	1	58½	58½	58½	— ⅛
Jones&LStl pfB 5	5	69	68¾	69	
Kan City South	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Kelsey-H WhA1½g	2	21	21	21	—1
Kelsey-HWh B ¾ae	7	13½	13½	13¾	— ⅛
Kennecott Cop 3g	29	31⅝	31¼	31½	— ⅜
Keyst S&W 1.05g	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
Kinney $5pf 6g †	20	57½	57½	57½	
Kresge D Strs ½g	*1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Kresge SS 1.20g	3	23	23	23	
Kress S H 1.60	3	29¼	29	29	
Kroger Grocery 2	2	32½	32¼	32½	+ ¼
Laclede Gas †	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Laclede Gas pf †	50	64	64	64	
Lambers Co 1¼a	3	29½	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
Lane Bryant 1	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Lee Rub&Tire ¾ae	2	41¼	41	41¼	+ ¾
Lehigh C&N .90g	14	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
Lehigh Port C 1½	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
Lehigh Val Coal	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	19	17½	16½	16½	— ½
Leh Val RR	4	5½	5	5½	+ ⅛
Lehman Corp 1	5	30½	30	30	— ¼
Lerner Stores 2½	2	37½	37½	37½	— ⅜
Lib-O-F Gl 1½g	9	43⅜	43	43¼	+ ¼
LibbyMcN&L .45g	13	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Liggett&Myers 3a	1	68½	68½	68½	—1
Liggett&My B 3a	2	70¼	70	70	
Lockheed Airc 2	28	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Loew's Inc 2a	3	59½	59¼	59¼	— ⅛
Lone Star Chem 3	3	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
Loose Wil Bis 1a	1	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅛
Lorillard P 1.20g	1	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Louisv & Nash 7g	1	73¼	73¼	73¼	
Louisv G&E A1½	1	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	
Mack Trucks 3g	2	35½	34¾	34¾	— ½
Macy R H 2	2	29	28⅞	28⅞	
Magma Cop 1¼g	3	16½	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Manati Sugar	24	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Mad S Gar 1	1	14½	14½	14½	
Mandel Bros 1¼ag	1	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
Maracaibo0Ex.05g	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Marine Mid .08e	40	6½	6½	6½	
MarketStRy prpf	†340	13⅞	13½	13½	
MarshallField .80a	9	14½	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
Martin GL 3g	9	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
Martin-Parry	8	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
Masonite Corp 1a	3	39	38½	39	+ ¾
Master Elec 1.40	2	28	27½	27½	— ½
Mathieson Alk 1	8	21¾	21½	21¾	
Maytag Co	18	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Maytag Co 1pf6 †	10	108	108	108	—2
McCall Corp 1.40a	6	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
McCrory Stores 1	1	16½	16½	16½	
McGraw Hill 1g	1	14½	14½	14½	
McKes&R 1.15g	2	23	22¾	22¾	
McLellanStrs .60g	4	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Mead Corp .60	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Melville Shoe 2	2	33½	33½	33½	— ⅞
Mengel Co ¼ag	7	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Mesta Mach ⅝e	3	29	28¾	29	+ ½
Miami Copper ½ag	5	6½	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Mid-Cont P 1.40g	5	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅛
Midland Stl Pf 2	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Midl Stl P 1pf8 †	40	120	120	120	+2
Minn-Honey Rg 2a	1	73	73	73	
Minn-Moline	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Mission Corp 1g	3	19¾	19½	19½	
Mo-Kan-Texas	6	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	15	9¾	9	9¼	— ⅛
Mohawk Carpet 2	3	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ⅜
Monsanto Ch 2½g	4	79½	79	79	— ½
MonSCh pf84½ †	30	117	117	117	
Montgom Ward 2	7	46½	46¼	46½	
Morris & Essex †	250	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
Motor Products 1g	16	16½	15¾	16½	+1
Motor Wheel .90g	10	18	17½	18	+1
Mueller Brass 1.60	7	27¾	27	27	— ⅝
Mullins Mfg B	6	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
Murphy G C 3	1	75	75	75	—1
Murray Cp ⅜ag	6	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Nabco Liquid	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Nash-Kelv ½	48	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
Nash C&StL 3g †	30	30	30	30	
Nat Acme 2	6	14¼	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Nat Auto Fib ½g	3	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Nat Auto F pf .60	6	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
Nat Aviation ⅜ag	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Nat Biscuit .30e	17	21¾	21½	21¼	— ⅛
Nat Can	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Nash Cash Reg 1a	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Nat Container 1	3	12¼	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅛
Nat Cylinder G .80	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Nat Dairy Pr 1g	5	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
Nat Dept St ½ae	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Nat Distillers 2	17	31¾	31½	31½	— ⅛
Nat En&Stp 2½ag	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
Nat Gypsum ¼ag	4	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Nat Lead ½a	12	19¾	19½	19⅜	+ ⅜
Nat Lead pfA 7 †	40	168	167	167	—1
Nat M&St Cas 1	4	19¾	19½	19¼	
Nat Power & Lt	27	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Nat Steel 3	4	60½	60¼	60½	— ⅜
Nat Supply	19	12¾	12½	12¼	— ⅜
Nat Sup 6pf 6 †	20	85¾	85¾	85¾	+ ¼
Nat S5½pf5½ †	330	83¾	82¼	83¾	+1
Nat Sup $2 pf 3g	2	26¼	26	26	
Nat Tea	2	6	5¾	5¾	— ½
Nehi Corp ½e	7	15¼	15	15	
Newmont Min 1½	9	30½	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
Newport Ind .80	5	17⅛	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Newpt N Sh 2½ag	9	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
NY Cent RR 1e	66	16⅜	16	16⅛	
NY Chi & StL	10	22¼	21½	22¼	+ ⅞
NY Chi StL pf	79	69½	66½	69¾	+3½
NYC Omnibus3½g	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
NY Lack & W	220	53¾	53	53¾	— ⅛
NY Ont & West	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
NY Shipbldg 3g	9	14¼	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Nobilit-Sparks 2	2	35½	35½	35½	— ½
Norf & West. 10	†120	186½	186	186½	+ ½
No AmAviation 1g	6	8¼	8½	8¼	
North Am Co .29f	42	15¾	15⅜	15⅞	— ⅛
Northern Pac 1a	22	13⅜	13¼	13⅞	
Nor Sta Pr pf 5 †	10	113⅜	113¾	113¾	+ ½
Northwest Airl ½g	10	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
Northwest Tel 3 †	30	39	39	39	—1¾
Norwalk T&R .40g	4	4¼	4½	4½	— ¼
Norwich Pharm .60	1	13½	13⅜	13⅝	
Ohio Oil ⅓e	24	18¾	8½	18½	— ⅛
Oliver F Eq 2½g	4	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Omnibus Corp ⅛g	105	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
Onmibus Cp pf 8	†170	5½	4	4	—1
Otis Elevator 1g	10	20¼	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
Owens-Ill Glass 2	3	57½	57½	57½	— ½
Pac Am Fish 1g	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Pac Coast	†370	10¼	9½	10¼	+ ⅛
Pac Coast 1 pf	30	46¾	46¼	46¾	+ ⅛
Pac Coast 2 pf	†110	21¾	20½	21	+1
Pac Gas & El 2	9	30½	30	30	— ⅛
Pac Lighting 5	3	42½	42	42½	+ ¾
Pac Mills (2)	5	26	25½	26	+ ⅛
Pac Tin Cons	4	4½	4¼	4½	
Pac West Oil .40g	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Packard Mot .10g	19	4	3⅞	4	
Pan Am Air 1g	14	32	31½	31½	— ⅛
PanhEPL pf5.60	†220	110	109½	109½	— ¼
Panh P&R .10g	2	3	3	3	
Paraffine Cos 2	1	66½	66½	66½	
Paraffine pf 4 †	50	103½	103	103	— ½
Paramount Pict 1.60	15	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
Park & Tilford	1	63	63	63	
Park Utah Con M	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Parke Davis .20g	5	30¾	30½	30½	+ ⅛
Parker Rust 1½	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Parmelee Transport	46	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Patino Mines 4g	12	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
Penick & Ford 3	1	55	55	55	+ ⅛
Penney JC 3a	3	95¼	95	95¼	+ ¼
Penn-Cent Airl	2	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Penn Coal & Coke	29	10¼	10¼	10½	+ ¼
Penn-Dix Cement	27	2½	2⅜	2¾	— ⅛
Penn GI S pf 5 †	20	112	112	112¼	+ ¾
Penn RR 2½g	25	27½	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
Peoples Drug 1¾ag	1	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	
Peoples GasLAC 4	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	
Peoria & East	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Pepsi-Cola 2a	4	51⅝	51	51	+ ⅜
Pere Marquette	6	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
Pere Marq pf	14	39½	36½	39½	+3
Pere Marq pr pf	18	58½	55¾	58½	+2¾
Pet Milk 1	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Petrol Corp .35g	24	9	9	9	
Pfeiffer Brew ¾ag	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Phelps Dodge 1.60	23	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
Phila Co 5½pf 6	†380	49¾	49½	49¾	+ ⅛
Phila Co 6pf 3	† 10	90	90	90	+2
Phila Elec .60g	8	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
Phila El $1 pf 1	7	24½	24¼	24½	
Philco Corp 1g	107	27¾	26¼	27¼	+1½
Phillip Morris 3	1	84	84	84	— ¾
Phillips-Jones	2	12½	12½	12½	— ½
Phillips Pet 2	19	46⅝	45¾	45¾	— ⅞
PhoenixHpf8¾ag †	80	146¾	146⅛	146¾	+ ⅛
Pitt & West Va	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Pittsburg Coal	3	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Pitts Coal pf 2g	8	65¾	64

News and Comment About Business and Finance

Currency Plans Held Unsound By Economist

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—The National Bureau of Economic Research, a private organization, condemned as "needlessly complicated" the British and American plans for postwar international currency stabilization.

The two plans are predicated on stable conditions, the bureau said, and have not taken into full consideration the probability that highly chaotic conditions may exist in international money at the end of the war.

Moreover, it appears to this group that the so-called world monetary plans called for no safeguards against allowing the United States to become the unlimited creditor among nations.

In a report written by J. H. Riddle, economic advisor to the Bankers Trust Company of New York and consultant on financial research for the bureau, it was pointed out that the two plans were generally similar and that they are essentially credit rather than clearing mechanism, as originally labelled.

Suggests Alternative Method

Both the British plan authored by Lord Keynes for an international clearing union and the United States Treasury plan for an international stabilization fund (known as the White plan) were recognized by the buearu as "efforts toward greater international co-operation in monetary matters."

However, these plans are drafted for use in a stable world, the report said, adding "the greatest war in history cannot help leaving in its wake a condition approaching the chaotic, especially for the continental European countries."

As an alternative to the Keynes and White plans, Mr. Riddle suggested that the so-called "key-country" approach to stabilization might meet the needs of the post-war transition period more adequately.

This approach, said Mr. Riddle, involves stabilizing some of the leading currencies as a nucleus for general stabilization. It would allow nations to work out their monetary problems one by one "with first emphasis on remedying the basic causes of disequilibrium in each country."

"The first step in the key-country approach would be to stabilize the dollar-sterling rate," Mr. Riddle said. "Because of blocked sterling balances and a heavy adverse balance of payments, England will need substantial financial aid in dealing with her exchange problems—perhaps five or six billion dollars—but the need is for long-term loans rather than short-term stabilization credits."

Reforms Must Precede Plan

The report shows that the Keynes and White plans would attempt to bring about immediate over-all stabilization of foreign exchange rate and try to promote conditions under which such stabilization can be maintained—without taking into consideration, apparently, that a great many highly complicated moves would have to be made before member nations could be lined up to agree to become signatories.

Instead of speeding necessary fiscal and economic reforms, Mr. Riddle said, the Keynes or White plans might actually postpone them, with the result that some countries might be carried for years without attaining internal political and economic stability.

Another danger noted in the report is that a system of quotas or shares in a credit pool of such gigantic size might encourage debtor countries to believe that they have a "right" to credits, and that such credits need not be liquidated.

From the wording in the present drafts of the two plans, it is "impossible to tell how deeply the United States might become involved in extending credits and loans," Mr. Riddle said.

"It will no doubt devolve upon the United States to supply most of the credits in any stabilization plan," Mr. Riddle maintains, "but our contributions will be more effective if safeguarded against wasteful and unsound use."

War Bonds Redeemed Put at 7 Per Cent

WASHINGTON (AP)—Redemptions of war bonds amount to about seven per cent of sales, the Treasury said.

The redemption rate of the Series E bonds—purchased mostly by small investors—is 9.2 per cent, with sales of $17,500,000,000 and redemptions, including accrued interest, $1,600,000,000.

For the three series of war bonds—E, F, and G—sales have aggregated $25,000,000,000 and redemptions $1,7363,000,000. The figures cover the period from May 1, 1941, to Dec. 31, 1943.

The Treasury offered this explanation for the higher rate of redemption of series E bonds: Persons with limited means who buy bonds generally acquire only the $25 denomination, and these persons are the first hit by emergencies that make it necessary to redeem them.

Phoenix Hosiery Redemption

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Phoenix Hosiery Co. have authorized redemption on March 1 of the entire outstanding 24,726 shares of preferred stock. Each share will be entitled to $147.37, which includes a premium of $15 a share, plus dividend arrears. Funds for the redemption will be provided in part from proceeds from loans from commercial banks.

Text of the Uniform Article For War Contract Termination

WASHINGTON—The text of the Uniform Article for the Termination of Government Fixed-Price War Supply Contracts, effective January 8 by order of James F. Byrnes, is as follows:

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIFORM TERMINATION ARTICLE FOR FIXED-PRICE SUPPLY CONTRACTS

ARTICLE—Termination at the Option of the Government. (a) The performance of work under this contract may be terminated by the Government in accordance with this article in whole, or from time to time in part, whenever the contracting officer shall determine any such termination is for the best interests of the Government. Termination of work hereunder shall be effected by delivery to the contractor of a Notice of Termination specifying the extent to which performance of work under the contract shall be terminated, and the date upon which such termination shall become effective. If termination of work under this contract is simultaneous with, a part of, or in connection with, a general termination (1) of all or substantially all of a group or class of contracts made by the —— Department for the same product or for closely related products, or (2) of war contracts at, about the time of, or following, the cessation of the present hostilities, or any major part thereof, such termination shall only be made in accordance with the provisions of this article, unless the contracting officer finds that the contractor is then in gross or willful default under this contract.

Directions to Contractors

(b) After receipt of a Notice of Termination and except as otherwise directed by the contracting officer, the contractor shall (1) terminate work under the contract on the date and to the extent specified in the Notice of Termination; (2) place no further orders or subcontracts for materials, services or facilities, except as may be necessary for completion of such portions of the work under the contract as may not be terminated; (3) terminate all orders and subcontracts to the extent that they relate to the performance of any work terminated by the Notice of Termination; (4) assign to the Government, in the manner and to the extent directed by the contracting officer, all of the right, title and interest of the contracts so terminated; (5) settle all claims arising out of such termination of orders and subcontracts with the approval or ratification of the contracting officer to the extent that he may require, which approval or ratification shall be final for all the purposes of this article; (6) transfer title and deliver to the Government in the manner, to the extent and at the times directed by the contracting officer (i) the fabricated or unfabricated parts, work in process, completed work, supplies and other material produced as a part of, or acquired in respect of the performance of, the work terminated in the Notice of Termination, and (ii) the plans, drawings, information and other property which, if the contract had been completed, would be required to be furnished to the Government; (7) use his best efforts to sell in the manner, to the extent, at the time, and at the price or prices directed or used by the contracting officer, any property of the types referred to in subdivision (6) of this paragraph, provided, however, that the contractors (i) shall not be required to extend credit to any purchasers and (ii) may retain any such property at a price or prices approved by the contracting officer; (8) complete performance of such part of the work as shall not have been terminated by the Notice of Termination; and (9) take such action as may be necessary or as the contracting officer may direct for protection and preservation of the property, which is in the possession of the contractor and in which the Government has or may acquire an interest.

Provisions for Payments

(c) The contractor and the contracting officer may agree upon the whole or any part of the amount or amounts to be paid to the contractor by reason of the total or partial termination of work pursuant to this article, which amount or amounts may include a reasonable allowance for profit, and the Government shall pay the agreed amount or amounts. Nothing in Paragraph (d) of this Article prescribing the amount to be paid to the contractor in the event of failure of the contractor and the contracting officer to agree upon the whole amount to be paid to the contractor by reason of the termination of work pursuant to this article shall be deemed to limit, restrict or otherwise determine or affect the amount or amounts which may be agreed upon to be paid to the contractor pursuant to this Paragraph (c).

(d) In the event of the failure of the contractor and contracting officer to agree as provided in Paragraph (c) upon the whole amount to be paid to the contractor by reason of the termination of work pursuant to this article, the Government, but without duplication of any amounts agreed upon in accordance with Paragraph (c), shall pay to the contractor the following amounts:

(1). For completed articles delivered to and accepted by the Government or sold or retained as provided by Paragraph (b) (7) above, and not therefore paid for, forthwith a sum equivalent to aggregate price for such articles computed in accordance with the price or prices specified in the contract;

(2). In respect of the contract work terminated as permitted by this article, the total (without duplication of any items) of (i) the cost of such work exclusive of any cost attributable to articles paid or to be paid for under Paragraph (d) (1) hereof; (ii) the cost of settling and paying claims arising out of the termination of work under subcontracts or orders as provided in Paragraph (b) (5) above, exclusive of the amounts paid or payable on account of supplies or materials delivered or services furnished by the subcontractor prior to the effective date of the notice of termination of work under this contract, which amounts shall be included in the cost on account of which payment is made under subdivision (i) above; and (iii) a sum equal to . . . per cent (*) of the part of the amount determined under subdivision (i) which represents the cost of articles or materials not processed by the contractor, plus a sum equal to . . . per cent (**) of the remainder of such amount, but the aggregate of such sums shall not exceed 6 per cent of the whole of the amount determined under subdivision (i), which for the purpose of this subdivision (iii) shall exclude any charges for interest on borrowings;

(3) The reasonable cost of the preservation and protection of property incurred pursuant to Paragraph (b) (9) hereof; and any other reasonable cost incidental to termination of work under this contract, including expense incidental to the determination of the amount due to the contractor as the result of the termination of work under this contract.

Government Claims

The total sum to be paid to the contractor under subdivisions (1) and (2) of this paragraph (d) shall not exceed the total contract price reduced by the amount of payments otherwise made and by the contract price of work not terminated. Except for normal spoilage and to the extent that the Government shall have otherwise expressly assumed the risk of loss, there shall be excluded from the amounts payable to the contractor as provided in paragraph (d) (1) and paragraph (d) (2) (i), all amounts allocable to or payable in respect of property, which is destroyed, lost, stolen or damaged so as to become undeliverable prior to the transfer of title to the Government or to a buyer pursuant to paragraph (b) (7) or prior to the 60th day after delivery to the Government of an inventory covering such property, whichever shall first occur.

(e) The obligation of the Government to make any payments under this article: (1) shall be subject to deductions in respect of (i) all unliquidated partial or progress payments, payments on account theretofore made to the contractor and unliquidated advance payments, (ii) any claim which the Government may have against the contractor in connection with this contract, and (iii) the price agreed upon or the proceeds of sale of any materials, supplies or other things retained by the contractor or sold, and not otherwise recovered by or credited to the Government, and (2) in the discretion of the contracting officer shall be subject to deduction in respect of the amount of any claim of any subcontractor or supplier whose subcontract or order shall have been terminated as provided in paragraph (b) (3) except to the extent that such claim covers (i) property or materials devlivered to the contractor or (ii) services furnished to the contractor in connection with the production of completed articles under this contract.

(f) In the event that, prior to the determination of the final amount to be paid to the contractor as in this article provided, the contractor shall file with the contracting officer a request in writing that an equitable adjustment should be made in the price or prices specified in the contract for the work not terminated by the Notice of Termination, the appropriate fair and reasonable adjustment shall be made in such price or prices.

Payments on Account

(g) The Government shall make partial payments and payments on account, from time to time, of the amounts to which the contractor shall be entitled under this article, whether determined by agreement or otherwise, whenever in the opinion of the contracting officer the aggregate of such payments shall be within the amount to which the contractor will be entitled hereunder.

(h) For the purposes of paragraphs (d) (2) and (d) (3) hereof, the amounts of the payments to be made by the Government to the contractor shall be determined in accordance with the statement of principles for determination of costs upon termination of Government fixed price supply contracts approved by the Joint Contract Termination Board, Dec. 31, 1943. The contractor for a period of three years after final settlement under the contract shall make available to the Government at all reasonable times at the office of the contractor all of its books, records, documents and other evidence bearing on the costs and expenses of the contractor under the contract and in respect of the termination of work thereunder.

* Not to exceed 2 per cent.
** To be established at a figure which is fair and reasonable under the circumstances.

Heads SWPC

Zintgraff

Maury Maverick

Maverick Appointed WPB Vice-Chairman In Charge of SWPC

WASHINGTON (AP)—Maury Maverick, ex-Mayor of San Antonio and ex-Representative from Texas, has been appointed vice-chairman of the War Production Board in charge of the Smaller War Plants Corporation.

Mr. Maverick, who has been chief of the government division of WBP is expected to become chairman of SWPC, a post filled by election among the five board members.

Mr. Maverick has proved himself "an able, vigorous administrator," Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the WPB said in announcing the appointment. He predicted that SWPC, under its new leader, would "play an important role in helping small business to make the readjustment which will be necessary during the coming year."

Other officials of the WPB expressed the belief that Mr. Maverick would make a vigorous effort to see that small shops and plants shared in the gradually expanding programs for the manufacture of civilian goods.

The acting chairman of SWPC is Albert M. Carter.

Senator Plans Tax Rider Providing $2 Oil Increase

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Senator Elmer Thomas said here he planned to attach a rider to the upcoming federal tax bill which would increase the price of crude oil to $2 a barrel, a boost of 83 cents.

"The "excuse" for the rider, Senator Thomas said, will be a provision raising the federal tax on gasoline from 1.5 cents to two cents.

"Any direct attempt to give the industry a better price for crude is doomed to failure," Oklahoma's senior senator declared.

Ceiling on Wheat Futures Boosted 2c

CHICAGO, Jan. 10 (AP)—The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have boosted the ceiling on wheat futures by 2 cents a bushel effective today in an effort to break a trading deadlock on the last major exchange in the world still dealing in the cereal.

The board said contracts calling for future delivery would be allowed to reach a ceiling of 1.73⅜, instead of $1.71⅜.

All wheat contracts advanced to the former ceiling price Friday and trading was stalemated. In profit-taking sales Saturday, May wheat held to the ceiling while other wheat contracts dipped as much as ⅞ cent.

The ceiling on futures followed OPA setting of ceilings on cash wheat earlier this week.

War Contract Termination Plan Framed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The White House, laying down principles for termination of fixed-price war supply contracts, today fixed 6 per cent as the maximum profit which will be allowed on contract work begun but incomplete, and ruled that expense of conversion of facilities will be excluded in calculating the contractor's cost.

The principles, first important move to establish definite procedure for ending war contracts, were incorporated in a directive from War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes to all procurement agencies. They took the form of (1) a uniform contract cancellation clause and (2) a "statement of principles."

They were based upon recommendations by Bernard M. Baruch and John Hancock. Mr. Baruch heads a special unit in the Office of War Mobilization to deal with war and postwar adjustment problems and Mr. Hancock is associated with him in that work.

In a 3,000-word letter to Byrnes which accompanied their recommendations, Messrs Baruch and Hancock said:

"We trust there will be no speculation that our release of this termination article reflects a belief in an early end of the war. Contracts are being terminated and settled regularly as the needs of war change. The unifying and simplifying of the Government's contracts is a war measure, as well as a preliminary step in preparing for demobilization."

They also emphasized that the termination article and cost statement deal with only two aspects of contract termination policies. Still remaining, they said, are "such questions as payments and loans, settlement procedures, the keeping of adequate records and protection of the public interest, the special problems of subcontractors, appeals, company-wide settlements, the disposal of property and the need for legislation."

"All of these problems," it was added, "are enmeshed in many difficulties which are being cut through and will be reported on to you."

Mr. Byrnes described this first move, however, as "an important step toward eliminating the delay in a contractor getting his money and delay in the employee getting a job."

National Income Is $142,000,000,000 For '43, Says Jones

WASHINGTON (AP)—With an 11-month total of $128,242,000,000, substantially higher than for any previous full year, Commerce Secretary Jesse Jones estimated the national income was $142,000,000,000 in 1943.

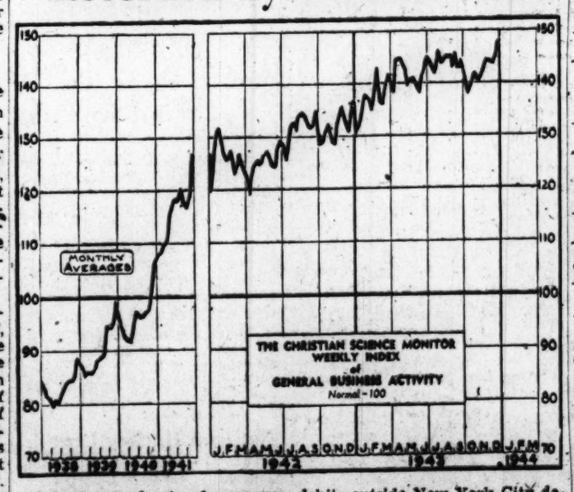
The previous high for a full year was $115,500,000,000 in 1942. In 1939 it amounted to $70,900,000,000.

Income payments (salaries and wages, dividends and interest, rents and royalties, social security benefits, etc.) totaled $12,420,000,000 in November, 16 per cent above November, 1942, but 3 per cent below October, 1943.

Mr. Jones attributed the decrease from October for the most part to seasonal factors, such as the October-November declines in dividend and interest payments and agricultural income. After adjustment for these influences, the Commerce Department's index of total income payments advanced to the record high of 221.4 in November, up 3.4 points from October.

The advance, Mr. Jones said, was principally due to continued advances in payrolls of manufacturers engaged in war production, in payment of the armed forces, and in agricultural income. (The index is based on 1935-39, taken as 100.)

Further Moderate Advance Recorded by Monitor Index



A further moderate advance was recorded in the last week of December by The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity. The increase carried the index to a new record high of 148.5 (Prel.) for the week ended Jan. 1, 1944. This compared with 148.2 for the previous week and 136.5 for the week ended Jan. 2, last year.

Increases in two of the components were only partially offset by a decline in the third. Bank debits outside New York City declined less than usual during the holiday week, while miscellaneous freight carloadings dropped off more than seasonally.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Jan. 1 1944	Dec. 25 1944	Jan. 3 1943
Combined index	148.5	148.2	136.5
Bk debits outside NYC	181.3	176.4	152.4
Elec power production	138.8	138.8	134.2
Misc carloadings	138.8	132.5	130.8

*Preliminary.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Bruins Are Almost Entirely Changed

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Any resemblance between the Boston Bruins of January, 1944, and the Boston Bruins of October, 1943, is purely coincidental, as they say in the movies. To recognize the present team from the one which started out the season you almost have to go by the program.

Against Montreal last October the Bruins started out with Gardiner in goal; Clapper, Hollett, Crawford, and Wilkinson on defense; and three lines made up of A. Jackson, Cowley and Cain—Guidolin, Gallinger, and Scherza—and Aubuchon, De Marco, and H. Jackson. Of that robust company just six boys remain—Gardiner, Clapper, the two Jacksons, Cain, and Guidolin.

Terrific Turnover

It has been a continuous succession of events which has caused this terrific turnover, beginning with Boll's being unable to play because of his injured thumb. Then Manager Art Ross sold De Marco, Scherza, and Aubuchon to New York Rangers. When the league limited squads to 13 men, Johnny Wilkinson was released. Crawford proceeded to get hurt and become absent from the line-up, and Hollett was traded to Detroit for Pat Egan.

Last week end came the final straws. Bill Cowley was injured in Toronto and Don Gallinger found himself bound for the RCAF.

Once again Ross has to dip into the ranks of the Olympics in an effort to bolster his club, and this time he will bring up Tommy Brennan to form an all-Olympic line. Brennan will be at right wing with Russ Kopak at center and Al Palazzari at left wing. In addition Ross will keep Guy Labrie of the 'Pics at defense until Crawford returns. He plans to shove Stoney Jackson into Cowley's place at center between Cain and Boll, and move Calladine to center for the returning Bep Guidolin and Harvey Jackson. Clapper and Egan will be the other defensemen, and Gardiner will be in goal.

Spells Trouble

It may be three weeks before Cowley and Crawford get back into action, which spells trouble on several fronts. Herb Cain will find it difficult now to keep up his goal-a-game average, and Cowley will probably miss his chance to break the league scoring record of 73 points and his own assist mark of 45. Whatever hopes the Bruins had of overtaking Montreal Canadiens has now entirely disappeared, and they have also lost possession of second place to Toronto Maple Leafs, by whom they were drubbed 12-3 Saturday.

Meanwhile the Olympics are not too happy over the situation, four of their best players being with the pros. Last week end they beat Philadelphia Falcons twice, 4-1 and 5-2, but one night they played with only 10 men and the next evening with 11. No matter what the Bruins do with the four boys they have, the 'Pics are definitely going to dig up some player talent and will probably contact Eddie Shore at Buffalo.

Tommy Brennan

* * *

Briefs: We just won't talk about that 12-3 defeat in Toronto, nor even say that it was almost as bad as the 13-4 thing at Montreal . . . Egan is due in Boston Wednesday and will probably work out strenuously . . . He admitted to Ross he was out of condition . . . Olympics' tied their best winning streak in history with the two wins over Philadelphia . . . They have now won their last 11 in a row, and 20 out of 21 Eastern League starts . . . They can break that winning record against Brooklyn Crescents in New York tomorrow . . . This week end they play two games here at the Garden, meeting Rovers Friday night and Crescents Sunday afternoon.

* * *

Latest N. H. L. scoring statistics, taken from newspaper summaries:

	G	A	Pts
Cowley, Boston	19	33	52
Cain, Boston	26	18	44
L. Carr, Toronto	18	25	43
Lach, Canadiens	11	30	41
Mosienko, Chicago	17	22	39
O'Connor, Canadiens	8	29	37
D. Bentley, Chicago	18	19	37
C. Smith, Chicago	12	24	36
Bodnar, Toronto	14	21	35
Heffernan, Canadiens	20	14	34
A. Jackson, Boston	12	21	33
Pratt, Toronto	10	23	33
Kennedy, Toronto	16	15	31

* * *

Canadiens beat Rangers twice, 8-2 and 6-5, to run their latest victory streak to nine in a row . . . Rangers have now lost five in a row . . . Chicago lost to Detroit 2-4 for their sixth defeat in succession, even though Mike Karakas was making his first start in the Black Hawk net . . . Canadiens are 13 points ahead of the second-place leafs.

Layden Says 1944 Will Be Better Than '43 for Pros

This is another in the series, written expressly for the Associated Press by sports leaders, in which the prospects for 1944 are discussed.

By Elmer Layden
Commissioner of the National Football League

CHICAGO, Jan. 10 (AP)—A year ago the continuance of professional football was fronted with a number of perplexing problems. These problems amounted to a challenge. The National League owners accepted the challenge and were rewarded with their best season.

Continued operation in 1944 presents the same problems. They no longer, however, constitute the formidable challenge that confronted owners in 1943, when on every hand well-meaning observers warned that teams could not be gotten together.

Attendance Up

Here and there throughout the year certain observers, bemoaning the loss of stars, professed to see a decline in National League play but attendance figures seem to belie any inferiority in the calibre of league competition.

New stars came to the front. More persons, by some 34,000, saw the 42 league contests last year than witnessed 56 games in 1942. The average game attendance was up 36.7 per cent. Receipts for the championship game on Dec. 26 broke all existing play-off records.

Much of the increased enthusiasm for professional football stemmed from the better balance in the league. In the main, the perennial leaders remained the leaders but their margins of superiority were reduced to a minimum. Further shrinkage in these margins can be expected next fall.

Talk of immediate expansion in the league probably is premature at this time. Expansion, however, is inevitable in the postwar period. It will not be surprising if the National League approves applications for franchises in Los Angeles and San Francisco. But it is not likely that such franchises would be permitted to become active until after the war when the new owners will have better opportunity to field representative elevens.

Season Highlights

Outstanding highlights of the 1943 season included the resurgences of the Detroit Lions under the skillful handling of Coach Gus Dorais, and the attendant revival of interest among Detroit fans; the ascendency to contendership of the Phil-Pitt Eagles; and the development of the New York Giants, whom Coach Steve Owen brought along gradually to provide a stirring climax to the eastern division race.

Gains made by these three clubs are not likely to be dissipated quickly. All in all, the 1943 season has left such a favorable impression that it is difficult to adopt a pessimistic attitude toward 1944.

Upsets Mark College Cage Week-End

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—A string of upsets marked college basketball play over a hectic week end.

West Virginia, slated to play in double-headers at Madison Square Garden and at Buffalo this week, was knocked off on its home floor by little Juniata of Huntingdon, Pa. Kansas, champions of the Big Six Conference, was bowled over by Missouri, ending a 12-game conference winning streak for the Jayhawks.

Penn State, fresh from a one-point win over New York University in the Garden, took it from Temple, while Pennsylvania, playing without two stars, Tom Mears and Jim Grampsey, invaded Ithaca and downed Cornell, 51-50.

Mitchel Field, boasting an 11-game winning streak, including a win over Dartmouth, eastern powerhouse, went down before the Columbia Midshipmen. Yale, which thought so little of its court chances this year that it dropped out of the Eastern League, up and defeated Princeton on the Tigers' home court.

Eastern Basketball League

Colleges	W	L	Pct.	Pts.	Op.
Dartmouth	4	0	1.000	202	160
Pennsylvania	3	1	.750	208	201
Cornell	2	3	.400	230	235
Princeton	1	3	.250	152	169
Columbia	0	3	.000	107	134

Last Week's Results
Pennsylvania 52, Princeton 46.
Dartmouth 51, Columbia 40.
Pennsylvania 51, Cornell 50.

This Week's Schedule
Saturday—Cornell at Columbia; Princeton at Dartmouth.

In other notable reverses, Holy Cross beat Harvard, Oregon State defeated Idaho, Whitman downed Gonzaga, U. C. L. A. trampled Southern California, Georgia surprised Lawson General Hospital, and Rice swamped Southern Methodist by 20 points.

Other surprises included Great Lakes' 71-40 rout of Western Michigan, N. Y. U. being held to a one-point win by Connecticut and the manner in which St. John's of Brooklyn slowed the usually high scoring Rhode Island State Rams down to a comparative walk for 10-point triumph, 58-48. Muhlenberg College made it eight wins in nine starts by thumping Villanova, 53-38, to oust the Wildcats from the unbeaten ranks.

Two midwestern quintets, Depaul and Camp Grant, remained undefeated and continued at the top of the mythical national rankings. Depaul won its 12th in a row by swamping Chicago, 78-26, while Camp Grant made it 10 straight in downing Chicago's Navy pier, 50-42.

Sectionally, this is how things look:

East—Dartmouth, St. John's and Pennsylvania out in front with St. Joseph's of Philadelphia, Temple, Canisius and Muhlenberg dangerous. Albright, victor over Arkansas, is unbeaten in six starts. Leading games this week include: Long Island-West Virginia; C. C. N. Y.-Canisius; St. Joseph's-Penn; St. John's-Temple; Princeton-Dartmouth.

Big Ten—Iowa, Northwestern, Purdue all undefeated in league competition. Illinois, defending titleholders lost two in row to Wisconsin and Michigan and seem likely to be succeeded by Northwestern which took Michigan and Wisconsin. Leading games this week: Depaul-Glenview Air Base; Camp Grant-Augustana; Michigan-Wisconsin; Minnesota-Purdue; Indiana-Ohio State; Iowa, undefeated in six games, also plays Augustana.

Big Six—Iowa State unbeaten in two league starts, although Oklahoma's 61-28 rout of Kansas State makes Sooners favorites for title. Games this week: Missouri-Oklahoma; Iowa State-Ames; Oklahoma - Oklahoma Aggies; Kansas-Nebraska.

In Southwest

Southwest—Arkansas, with two decisive victories over T. C. U., and Rice, who beat Baylor and S. M. U. are the standouts. They meet in an important two-game series at Houston on Friday and Saturday night.

Rocky Mountains — Wyoming Fort Warren Quartermasters and Denver seem to have edge, with Colorado School Mines dangerous. Games this week: Denver-Colorado College; Greeley State-Colorado Mines.

Southeastern Conference—Kentucky, beaten only once in 10 starts with latest triumph over Notre Dame, seems best. Games this week: Kentucky-St. Xavier; Georgia-Clemson; L. O. U.-Camp Vandorn; Georgia Tech-Atlanta Naval Air Station.

Southern Conference — North Carolina beat Davidson in only league game played. Duke favorite to win title. Games this week: Duke-Cherry Point Marines; V. M. I.-Maryland; William-Mary vs. Richmond; N. C. State-North Carolina.

Sammy Byrd Drops Behind In Los Angeles Open Golf

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 10 (AP)—Your guess on the winner of the $12,500 Los Angeles open golf championship is as good as the next fellow's, now that Sammy Byrd has been proved fallible.

Byrd, the former long-hitting outfielder of the New York Yankees, blew up yesterday on the Wilshire Country Club course after leading the pack for two days and found himself tied in third place with Jug McSpaden of Philadelphia and Olin Dutra of Los Angeles.

Ahead of him were Leonard Dodson, La Jolla, Calif., sharpshooter, and Atlanta's Airline pilot, Johnny Bulla, who weer tied for the lead with 54-hole cards of 210, and the pre-tournament choice, Byron Nelson of Toledo, and Craig Wood, the duration champion from New York, who had 211's.

Byrd, burning up the course in the first two 18-hole rounds, slipped to a 75 yesterday as 12,000 spectators, largest crowd in the history of the event, watched the unwinding process.

The pressure of being the leader undoubtedly had some effect on the reformed baseball player, but everyone agreed he had as good a chance as any to stage another sub-par round today and take the first prize of $4,375 in war bonds.

Wood's playing established him as a really serious threat. He contributed yesterday's best round, a sensational 67, five under par.

Dodson and Bulla came through with 70's while Nelson was a stroke higher in strictly par figures. Bulla was especially effective on the outgoing nine, being two under in 33 by virtue of holing two long putts.

Ellsworth Vines, the one-time tennis champion, bagged a 72 and started today with Willie Hunter of Los Angeles with 215. Vines, who has been in the 60's for the most part all winter on Southern California courses, was only one above par despite the fact he had to use a brassie for his tee shots. The head of his driver came off as he slammed one for the third hole.

Week-End Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East
Colgate 40, Sampson 35.
Yale 55, Princeton 51.
Pennsylvania 51, Cornell 50.
St. John's (Brooklyn) 58, R. I. State 48.
Temple 45, Penn State 38.
Holy Cross 39, Harvard 33 (Saturday).
Worcester Narcus Bros. 52, Holy Cross 50 (Sunday).
St. Joseph's 60, Swarthmore 52.
New York 46, Connecticut 45.
Rochester 59, Wooster 32.
C. C. N. Y. 62, Brown 51.
Carnegie Tech ASTP 51, Camp Reynolds 44.
Muhlenberg 53, Villanova 38.
Franklin & Marshall 36, Ursinus 34.
Albright 45, Lebanon Valley 27.
Tufts 73, Boston Navy Yard Marines 59.
Camp Thomas (Davisville, R. I.) 53, Wesleyan 40.
Rensselaer Polytech 52, Worcester T. 45.
Elizabethtown 50, West Chester 34.
Bucknell 54, Lehigh 27.
Drew 66, Washington C. (Chestertown Md.) 36.
Newark College of Engineering 31, Newark 27.
Panza 23, Upsala 21.
Westminster 64, Bethany 56.
Hobart 53, Union 43.
Cornell Jayvees 48, Ingersoll Rand (Athens, Pa.) 36.
Columbia Midshipmen 46, Mitchell Field 42.
Brooklyn C. 43, Floyd Bennett Field 42.
Pratt Inst. 52, Cathedral C. (N. Y.) 41.

South
Georgia Tech 41, Mercer 31.
Cherry Point Marines 54, Duke 52.
Kentucky 55, Notre Dame 54.
North Carolina 43, Davidson 37.
Navy 59, Catholic 41.
Alexandra (La.) Army Air Base 38, L. S. U. 24.
Robbins Field 38, Georgia Navy Pre-Flight 31.
Norfolk Naval 57, Bainbridge (Md.) Naval 53.
Richmond 37, Hampden-Sydney 29.
Woodrow Wilson Army Hospital 38, V. M. I. 25.
Marshall 52, Murray 37.
Western Ky. State Tchrs 54, Louisville 34.
Juniata 47, West Virginia 46.
Morehead 56, Berea 49.

Midwest
Michigan 52, Illinois 45.
Purdue 62, Indiana 43.
Great Lakes 71, Western Michigan 40
Ohio State 59, Pittsburgh 38.
Northwestern 60, Wisconsin 38.
Iowa 37, Minnesota 29.
Marquette 44, St. Thomas 30.
Missouri 35, Kansas 28.
Iowa State, 56, Nebraska 24.
Oklahoma 61, Kansas State 28.
DePaul 78, Chicago 26.
Camp Grant 50, Navy Pier (Chicago) 42.
Cornell (Iowa) Navy 53, Upper Iowa 27.
La Crosse (Wis.) Tchrs 30, Luther 26.
DePauw V-5 56, Camp Atterbury 44.
Iowa Pre-Flight 51, Loras 40.
Drake 34, Central 32.
Grosse Ile Navy 49, Detroit Tech. 42.
Central Michigan 56, Kalamazoo 34.
Earlham 68, Franklin 41.
Ft. Leavenworth (Kas.) Fliers 44, Peru (Neb.) Tchrs. 38.
Bowling Green 53, Denison 39.
Wright Field 58, Kenyon College 31.
Otterbein 53, Ohio Northern 37.
Ft. Sheridan 70, Lawrence (Appleton, Wis.) 38.
Augsburg (Mpls.) 54, MacAlester 31.
Gustavus Adolphus 36, St. Mary's (Winona) 34.
Carleton 58, Cornell (Iowa) 43.
North Dakota State ASTP 42, South Dakota State 32.
Ohio Wesleyan 51, Case 38.
Indiana State 70, Illinois Wesleyan 24.
Kansas Univ. ASTP 48, Kansas State College ASTP 38.
Hamline 46, St. John's (Collegeville) 31.
Concordia Seminary 49, Southeast State Tchrs (Cape Girardeau (Mo.) 36.

Southwest
Arkansas 60, Texas Christian 29.
Rice Institute 54, Southern Methodist 34.
Texas 55, Baylor 37.
N. Texas Aggies 30, Corsicana Field 34.

Rocky Mountain
Pueblo Air Base 41, Peterson Field (Colorado Springs) 37.
Colorado Mines 46, Denver 39.
Fort Warren 61, Greeley State 26.
Idaho Southern Branch 45, Pocatello Air Base 40.
Colorado 46, New Mexico 45.
Oregon State 38, Idaho 34.

Far West
Washington 67, Oregon 25.
U. C. L. A. 33, Southern California 19.
Whitman 58, Gonzaga 48.

Soccer Scores

By the Associated Press

National Challenge Cup Soccer (First Round)
Brooklyn Wanderers 2, New York Sports Club 1.
New York Americans 4, German-Americans 1 (overtime).
Philadelphia Americans 7, Delpark 1.
Baltimore Americans 3, Camden 0.
Kearny Celtics vs. Elizabeth, postponed, weather.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 8
Hershey 2, Providence 1.
Pittsburgh 3, Indianapolis 1.
Buffalo 6, Cleveland 2.
Results Jan. 9
Buffalo 4, Hershey 1.
Cleveland 4, Indianapolis 3.
Providence 4, Pittsburgh 1.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Yale 6, Army 1.
Colgate 5, Cornell 1.
Michigan 4, Sarnia (Ont.) 2.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Trinity 43, Coast Guard Academy 33.
Columbia 41, Stevens Tech 25.
Navy 65, Swarthmore 25.
Yale 61, Brown 13.
Minnesota 57, Lawrence (Wis.) 28.

Bell Is Against Expanding N. F. L. To Western City

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10 (AP)—If the National Football League wants to know what Bert Bell, co-owner of the Pittsburgh Steelers, thinks of expanding the circuit to take in Sunny California, all it has to do is ask Mr. Bell. He is ready to talk—but plenty, as they say in sporting circles.

"It's not good judgment in my mind even to consider an expansion and it won't be good judgment until the war is over," says Bell, who still isn't straightened out after his last safari in an upper berth.

"Los Angeles may be a very good city," he said magnanimously, "but say you'd go there and play on a Sunday and had a game in Philadelphia the following Sunday. Know what would happen? You'd lose in Philadelphia.

"The players would be on a train for three days and would have only three days to limber up.

"That's supposing you could get a squad a transcontinental train. Why, do you know that to get transportation for our game in Chicago I had to start working on it six days in advance?" he demanded. "And then I couldn't get return tickets. I had to ask the Bears to work on them for me in Chicago.

"No," said Mr. Bell, who isn't sure he and his partner, Art Rooney, will renew last season's merger with the Philadelphia Eagles, "this is no time to be talking about another city in the league. What we have to do is try to get players for the cities that are in the league.

"And between you and me I think it's going to be a lot tougher to get them than it was last year. And let me tell you it was mighty tough then, I know."

Bloom, Lavallee Tie at 110 Points For Skating Title

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 10 (AP)—Earl Bloom of Norwalk, Conn., and Leo Lavallee of Saylesville, R. I., long-time rivals for New England ice honors, wound up in a tie at 110 points each yesterday for the Rhode Island men's speed skating title. They were declared co-champions.

Beatrice Amann of Meriden, Conn., took the women's crown, sweeping all three events. Carmelita Landry of Fitchburg, Mass., 1943 national and R. I. champion, was unable to compete.

In the men's events, Lavallee won the 440 and 880, while Bloom took the mile and three-mile. Al Landry of Fitchburg, Mass., surprised by capturing the 220.

Mann Leaves To Scout in Cuba

ATLANTA, Jan. 10 (AP)—Baseball's Cuban Conga line, started by Joe Cambria of the Washington Senators, may be just what was needed to keep minor league baseball alive in 1944.

Earl Mann, president of the Southern Association's Atlanta Crackers, disclosed today he is shoving off for Havana to join other alert minor league representatives in hunting player talent which is exempt from U. S. selective service.

"We'll take as many good ones as we can find," said Mann.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts.	For	Agst
Montreal	20	2	3	43	125	54
Toronto	14	11	2	30	126	104
Boston	12	10	4	28	128	127
Detroit	9	11	4	22	85	97
Chicago	10	15	0	20	94	112
New York	4	20	1	9	83	147

Results Jan. 8
Toronto 12, Boston 3.
Montreal 8, New York 2.
Results Jan. 9
Detroit 4, Chicago 2.
Montreal 6, New York 5.

COOL SHAVES WITH MENNEN LATHER SHAVE MENTHOL-ICED

No twice-overs — here's real shaving pleasure. Each shave clean, brisk and true. Precision-honing, quality steel—plus craftsmanship in production. Get PROFESSIONAL Blades today—at your local dealer.

5 for 25¢ PROFESSIONAL

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Puritan Confectionery Co. Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. 19 No. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Maine 566 Congress Street
BUY WAR BONDS

MANCHESTER, N. H.
SCOTT'S TEA ROOM
Real Home-Cooked Food
Pastry to Take Out
Accommodations for Parties
CLOSED ALL DAY MONDAYS
Rt. 3 entering Manchester from Concord
100 WEBSTER ST. PHONE 5446
BUY WAR BONDS

NEW HAMPSHIRE
CONCORD (Continued from previous page)
Michaels Stern Rochester Tailored
Value First Clothes
Overcoat Special, $37.50
BROWN & BATCHELDER'S
Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

DOVER
DAERIS RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM
Air-Conditioned
Quality Food Fountain Specialties
We Make Our Own Ice-Cream
Afternoon Tea Served
MORRILL BUILDING

Say It With Flowers from Garrison Hill Greenhouse
GARRISON HILL TEL. 5
Something that all may enjoy

MEATS—FISH—OYSTERS
GROCERIES—FOWL
We Carry WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM
We Deliver
THE PEOPLE'S MARKET
487 Central Avenue Tel. 480

WEBB'S GROCERY
Tel. 73 We Deliver
158 Washington St.
GROCERIES, MEATS VEGETABLES

When You Think of Clothing and Footwear, TRY
Farnham's
432 CENTRAL AVENUE TEL. 230

MANCHESTER
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Finest Wearing Apparel for Men Women and Boys
FLOYD'S

Gelinas PHONE 6300
Buy War Bonds
Call us today for the Finest in Quality Cleaning
Licensed SANITONE Cleaners
566 SOMERVILLE STREET

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

JENNEY
Let us help you keep your car in first-class condition
Jenney Service Station
Brook and Elm St. Mr. Halen, Prop.

Send Flowers
They always express so much.
Cut Flowers, Plants, Gardens and Novelties.
Phone 309
FLORALIA FLORIST
29 Hanover St., 2 doors above Amoskeag Bank

Success of Hair Style depends on Successful Permanent
Ask about Original Wellat
Cold Wave $10.00
MARY'S BEAUTY SHOP
18 HANOVER STREET FIRST FLOOR
PHONE 3261

NEW HAMPSHIRE STORE, INC.
Hardware—Supplies—Household
Shop here first and save yourself time and money
43 MASSABESIC STREET

CHARLES OF THE RITZ FACE POWDER $1 Plus tax
A powder as intimate as your own skin. It picks up your exact coloring. Blended by experts. Get your box of perfectly blended powder today.
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Rhode Island
NEWPORT
Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 2600

Morny Cologne and Perfume
J. R. LORAH & CO.
BELLEVUE AVENUE
(drug store)

RHODE ISLAND
NEWPORT (Continued)
Greeting Cards
HOME COOKING
Picture Framing
The ARNOLD ART STORE
24 Broadway, Newport, R. I. Phone 2273

Fuel and Range Oil
George Bowen Coal Co.
Range Burners Wood
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

Savings Bank of Newport
Inc. 1819
More than 120 Years of Service
10 Washington Square

Virginia
ALEXANDRIA ARLINGTON
ALEXANDRIA DAIRY PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
Alexandria
Serving Arlington and Alexandria
"Quality Dairy Products"
Temple 5390
Alex. 2525

BE PREPARED!
Have Your Clothes Cleaned the "Southern" Way
Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
223 N. Payne Street, Alexandria

The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts

NO 1 HIGHWAY ALEXANDRIA VA
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
DUNCAN'S TRANSFER
AGENTS SOUTHERN R. R. SYSTEM
Alexandria Alex. 0473

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BIG STAR Super MARKETS LITTLE STAR STORES
MODERN FOOD MARKETS
Conveniently located throughout
VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA

Carbeco DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

—WRIGHT—
Coal and Oil Co.
Agents, FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

GROVES MARKETS
QUALITY GROCERIES—MEATS VEGETABLES—FISH
3320 Granby St.
1517 Colley Ave.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

VIRGINIA
RICHMOND
A. L. Lorraine Hardware Co.
INCORPORATED
3114 W. Cary St., Richmond, Va.
Dial 5-9101
LOWE BROS. PAINTS, FURNISHINGS, SPORTING GOODS.
Prompt Delivery (Daily Westhampton)

ROANOKE
MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

MOOSE & BENT
Jewelers
Your Patronage Is Appreciated
207 South Henry Street Dial 8331

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Sunbeam Enriched Bread
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3488

West Virginia
CHARLESTON
O. J. MORRISON
Department Store Co.
Dependable Merchandise
ASSOCIATE STORES in
Clarksburg Huntington
Morgantown Fairmont
Pt. Pleasant West Union
Ripley Logan
Spencer

Winter Floral Co.
BUY MORE WAR BONDS
Always at Your Service Since 1903
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
707 Lee St. E. Phone 21-187—21-188

IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
MILK—CREAM
ICE CREAM
Rich in Taste
Faultless in Quality
PHONE 25-181

WALK-OVER SHOES
"Fitted by men who know how"
Palmer's
228 CAPITOL STREET

CLARKSBURG
ANDERSON'S
"The State's Largest Restaurant"
407 WEST MAIN
F. H. Johnson, Mgr.

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
"IF IT'S QUALITY TRY THE EMPIRE"
Master Cleaners and Dyers
Satisfying Service
Phone 600-601-602-603

The War Is Not Over Yet!
KEEP BACKING THE ATTACK!
FOURTH WAR LOAN
Watts-Sartor-Lear

HUNTINGTON
HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
2503 Washington Blvd.
(Near Gallaher School)
101 9th Avenue West
741 6th Avenue
825 10th Street
1201 Adams Avenue

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC "Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th Street

ART LINEN SHOP
Shop of Exclusive Departments
• LINENS
• LINGERIE
• ACCESSORIES
• INFANTS' WEAR
309-11 Ninth Street

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ONTARIO
HAMILTON
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Robinson's HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY DEPARTMENT STORE
18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

ONTARIO

OTTAWA

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ottawa Dairy QUALITY

Pure, pasteurised
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

Reading
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

REGULAR CARE SAVES WEAR
Alex Christie
Supertest Service Station
ELGIN and ARGYLE

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

Bryson Graham Co. Ltd.
Ottawa's Oldest Department Store
142 SPARKS STREET

Beesly's Drug Store and Restaurant
220 Elgin Street
Next to Elgin Theatre

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby
McINTOSH & WATTS
345-347 Bank Street 2-6383
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
390 Beechwood Ave. 4-1008

TORONTO

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

TISDALL'S—*Jewellers*
161 Yonge Street
ADelaide 3369
Home of fine Gifts at thrifty prices

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

All Makes
Rebuilt—Repaired—Rented
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
We Service Office Machines
48½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 9871

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lyndhurst 1343 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kate J. Nicol

January has been for years a month of Reduction Sales for foundations. *This January is still a month of Sales.* Although there are very few reductions, such reductions as we have you are invited to come and Try and Buy.

Our stock of
FLEXEES
GRENIERS
BRAS
ROBES
LINGERIE
GLOVES
Is in good shape considering the times
Purchase early
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
Kate J. Nicol
32 Bloor W. RA. 2928

Vacuum Cleaner Repairs

Hoover, Premier, Ohio, Electrolux, Royal, Apex, and all other Canadian and American makes.
Central Vacuum Cleaner Service
799 Danforth Ave. Ha. 9303

Try
Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

A COMPLETE SERVICE
Four laundry services to choose from "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete storage service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Fine Footwear for Ladies
SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.
Specialists in Fitting Children
HURLBUT, PACKARD, etc.
Sturdy Brogues for Men and Boys
JOHNSON'S
Eglinton at Avenue Road HI 3882

JUNCTION 4137
THE CANADA DAIRIES LTD.
We give the best service we possibly can during these war days. But our high quality never varies. Give us a try.
1675 St. Clair W.
TORONTO

16 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres
Catering Dept. MI 0911

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

QUALITY • SATISFACTION • SERVICE
Staines FLOWERS
15 East St. Clair Ave., Toronto
Phone MI. 8484 Night MO. 5446

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

Character Clothes for Women
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

Dechaux
FRONTENAC 3131

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

OGILVY'S LABEL
is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms, Codes, etc.
361 St. James W. HA. 9231

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty
FItz 4651

ROBIN
Beauty Parlor
1434 Fort Street WI 7979
(above St. Catherine)

FUR COATS
MAKER TO WEARER
18 years at same address
Jay Wolfe INC.
Telephone ★BElair 3466
First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

Ye Olde English Cheese
Food Parcels Shipped to Civilians and Allied Forces Overseas, Exclusive of U. S. Forces
Ask for Particulars
LA. 3972, 1218 Stanley St., near Windsor Hotel

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

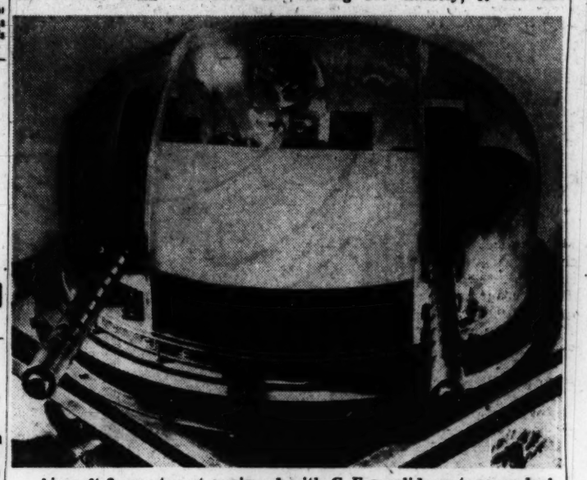
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Amplidyne Can Help Airplane Gunners Maneuver Turret Guns?

If you have ever tried to walk against a strong wind, you will see at once why it would be impossible for one man, by muscular strength alone, to maneuver the guns in an airplane torret against the terrific wind resistance encountered in a plane traveling at a velocity of some 400 miles an hour.



Aircraft 2-gun turret equipped with G-E amplidyne-type control which is explained in accompanying article. The turret mechanism is whited out in compliance with government censorship.

Thanks, however, to the amplidyne, developed by General Electric, the turret gunner controls fire power with as deadly maneuverability in the air as a machine gun battery on land and with the same ease as he would sight a rifle on the target range.

The short circuit (often blamed for blacking out house lights) and a coil arrangement known as a compensating field winding, are features of the amplidyne, a simple rotating unit which resembles an electric motor or generator.

The amplidyne embodies magic resembling that wrought by the complex circuits of a radio receiving set—namely, it has the ability to pick up tiny whispers of electric signals and magnify them instantly into powerful commands to large machines.

For example, by means of an amplidyne system, one man operating three master switches, controls the world's largest power shovel, swinging the gigantic 60-ton dipper into position; crowding or moving the dipper into the earth or a coal vein; and hoisting the load to a waiting coal car or to the dumping spot.

The amplidyne is in successful operation on fire-control equipment on shipboard; on anti-aircraft guns; and on searchlights on both land and sea. The device provides accurate, sturdy control and high speed of response over a wider range than any other equipment, and because of its simple construction, it is proving less vulnerable than other control methods to bomb impact and to flying splinters from enemy anti-aircraft shells.

—W. P. Keasbey

In Lighter Vein

Hm-m!

Midge: "Jim's proposal was so sudden it made me jump."
Madge: "At it?"

'Way Back When

Remember when our chief concern was the monthly installments on the car and the washing machine?

Perhaps So

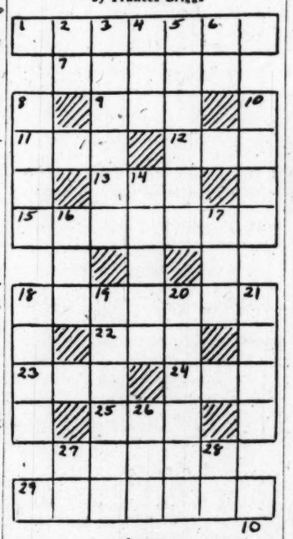
"Say, Aunt Melissah, what am a para-trooper?"
"Well, Honey, a para-trooper am a soljer what climbs down trees he never clumb up."

Future Tires?

In 1940 and 1941 approximately 15,000,000 rubber trees were planted in Latin America; the Army furnished bombers to carry rubber tree seeds from Liberia and Brazil to various distribution points.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Cyprus is scene of greater part of what Shakespearean drama?
7—What is first name of Chamlee, operatic tenor?
9—Lapis lazuli is valued as what?
11—What creature might be described as "mulefooted"?
12—Rolling pin is used in making what dessert?
13—What is one of the quadrumanous animals?
15—Cartilage is what?
18—Who painted the famous "Shrine of St. Ursula"?
22—German resort.
23—To possess.
24—What unctuous liquid substance is insoluble in water?
25—Sesame.
27—What are the "presents with a future" which patriotic Americans are buying?
29—Would you find a checkbook on a harness, wrapper, or bicycle?

Down

2—Trainmaster (abbr.).
3—Who said: "He that earneth wages to put it into a bag with holes"?
4—Before.
5—What marine mollusk adheres tightly to rocks?
6—Behold!
8—What is coarse, matted wool, hair, etc.?
10—Who was Greek goddess of youth?
14—What is one of the Biblical hymns?
16—Fish eggs are what?
17—The linden.
18—Longfellow writes of "mystic splendor" of what celestial body?
19—What do you call a wise and faithful counselor?
21—In what sport is a mashie used?
26—Tavern.
27—Symbol for barium is what?
28—Steamship (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Acquafondata (äk'-kwä-fôn-dä'-tä) — Town in the Fifth Army theater of operations, Italy.

Beck-Friis, Baron Johan H. (yōō'-hän bĕk'-frēs')—Swedish Minister to Norway.

Berrati (bär-rä'-tē) — Near San Leonardo, Italy, north of the Moro River.

Chang Tao-fan (jäng' dou'-fän')—Chinese Minister of Information.

Consalvi (kôn-säl'-vē)—Six miles from Orsogna, Italy.

Dutra, Enrico Gaspar (ăn-rē'-kōo gds-pär' dōō'-trä)—Brazil's Minister of War.

Tehshan (dŭ'-shän)—Town neighboring on Changteh, China.

Zhmerinka (zhmyĕ-ryĕn'-kŭ) — Russian town 50 miles from the Rumanian border.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Berdichev (bĕr-dyĕ'-chĕf) —Rail junction in Russia recently occupied by Russians.

Dniester (nēs'-tĕr); Russ. Dnestr (d'nyĕs'-t'r)—River of Russia, emptying into the Black Sea.

Kieta (kē-ä'-tä) — Air and shipping base on the east coast of Bougainville Island.

Vinnitsa (vĕn'-nyĕ-tsä)—Town of the western Ukraine, Russia.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nat͟ure, verd͟ure; K=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Drawn by Gene Carr
"Well, it can't harm!"

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *searcheth all hearts, and understandeth all the imaginations of the thoughts: if thou seek him, he will be found of thee.*—I CHRON. 28:9

Brevities

It is difficult to visualize a shortage of manpower when two announcers are available for a fifty-second radio commercial.—Indianapolis News.

"Among other novelties, an Akron firm has developed a rubber which conducts electricity." What's it working on now—a raincoat that leaks?—Detroit News.

Daily Anecdote

Obliging Artist

Burne-Jones, the artist, was very fond of children. One day, visiting the home of a friend, he discovered the little daughter of his host standing in a corner of the nursery in expiation for some childish offense.

His heart went out to the little prisoner and he at once set about to devise some means of relieving the tedium of her ordeal. When the youngster's mother came to announce the end of the child's sentence, she took one look at the walls of the nursery and broke into an expression of astonishment and wonder. The artist had covered them with beautiful pencil drawings of flights of birds and all sorts of scenes of "faery lands forlorn."

A little frightened, but bursting with wonder and pride, the little girl protested, quite unnecessarily, "Please, mother, it wasn't me; it was Mr. Burne-Jones that did it!"

NEWS ITEM— A SOLDIER WRITES HOME.

I'M SORRY YOU'RE LIMITED IN DRIVING YOUR CAR -- DAY AFTER DAY I'VE HAD TO PLOD MILES THROUGH MUD AND RAIN
I'M SORRY YOU CAN'T HAVE ALL THE MEATS YOU WANT -- I'VE HAD TO GET ALONG ON K-RATIONS FOR A LONG TIME UP IN THE FRONT LINES
I'M SORRY YOUR HOME IS NOT AS WARM AS IT USED TO BE -- I'VE HAD TO SLEEP IN FOX HOLES ON MANY COLD, SNOWY NIGHTS
I'M SORRY YOU COMPLAIN ABOUT THE LAUNDRIES -- I HAVEN'T HAD MY CLOTHES OFF IN WEEKS
LT. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Too Many Bad Landings*

By LE PELLEY

SO YOU'VE GIVEN UP TRYING TO FLY ...
YES.. MY MOM SAID I HAD TO STOP..
WHY ?
SHE SAID IT WAS WEARING ME OUT
WEARING YOU OUT ? HOW ?
OH... ONE WAY AND ANOTHER

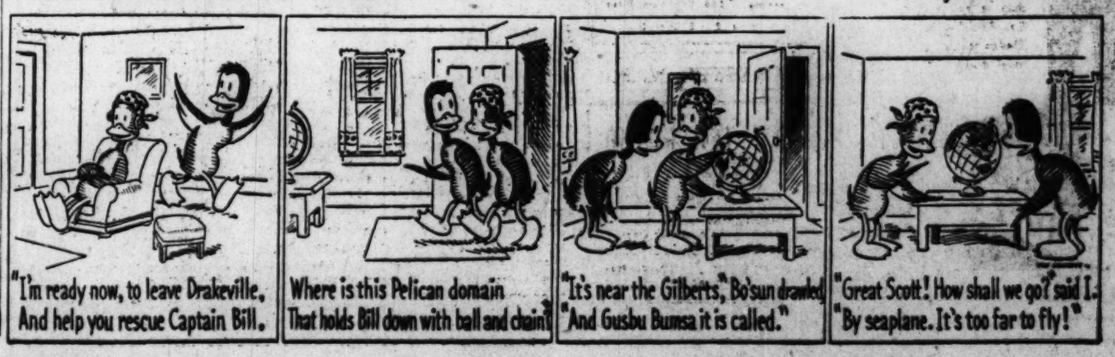
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Must Remember That*

By RODGERS

Sponge reminded me the other day that even the little things I do can be rather important-
"I ought to thank her for that — it helped a lot!" I decided - So - I did -
Well - she just sniffed and pretended it was nothing at all.
But you could see she was pleased as Punch!
I guess thanking people can be rather important too!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*More Trouble in the Pacific*

By THE HAGERS


"I'm ready now, to leave Drakeville, And help you rescue Captain Bill.
Where is this Pelican domain That holds Bill down with ball and chain?
"It's near the Gilberts," Bo'sun drawled "And Gusbu Bumsa it is called."
"Great Scott! How shall we go?" said I. "By seaplane. It's too far to fly!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Anybody?

On several occasions when certain Republican Party leaders thought they had Wendell Willkie safely sidetracked they have suddenly discovered him back on the main line and some distance ahead of them. Is it going to happen again? The question may be answered at the current Chicago meeting of Republican State chairmen and the National Committee, which is being called a preview of the party's national convention.

This preliminary skirmish in the battle for the 1944 presidential nomination had hardly started before it felt a kick-back from the recent stop-Willkie movement. The radio speech of Governor Wills of Vermont was clearly audible in Chicago. Leaders there, happily considering the happy prospects raised by the prediction of National Chairman Spangler that the Republicans could win "with anybody the convention chooses to nominate," were rudely shaken by Mr. Wills's question, "Will the Republican Party Commit Suicide in 1944?"

How much were they impressed by the Willkie camp's out-in-the-open counterattack? Were they surprised that Governor Wills named names: "Alf Landon, John Hamilton, Joseph Pew, Senator Nye, and the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith; and, of course, the metropolitan McCormick-Patterson newspaper axis"? How many of them noticed that the Vermonter was driving particularly at the assumption that the Republicans can "win with anybody"?

We believe Vermont's Governor does well to question that assumption. There have been periods in American history when it seemed—from the viewpoint merely of temporary party success—that one party could win the Presidency at a given time regardless of whom it nominated. But the Republican Party will run a serious risk if its party managers take this to be such a year. They will get small appreciation from the people if they proceed on the assumption that in this year of crisis "anybody" is good enough. We do not know that to win the Republicans must nominate Mr. Willkie. But we are convinced that if the Republicans let a few bosses freeze him out and then produce a nonentity out of another smoke-filled room, they will do both their party and their country a great disservice.

Citizens of Tomorrow

To teen-agers, citizenship in the post-war world should be by now not a vague term tossed about by platform speakers, but a practical way of life definitely connected with present school experience and thought. The two thousand British boys and girls who devoted their New Year vacation to participating in a conference on world citizenship, evidently did not merely sit back and listen to big speeches. They are reported to have plied with eager questions the British statesmen, the foreign diplomats, and the other specialists in world co-operation who addressed them.

The conference, sponsored by the Council for Education in World Citizenship and led by distinguished men, included round-table discussions, and this means that the boys and girls had to take active part. The young people were much interested in such serious and presumably-adult world problems as the re-education of Nazi youth and plans for providing textbooks for the schools of liberated peoples.

Two points about this conference, which are concerned with a national and democratic attitude toward a country's youth, seem particularly significant: One is that busy and notable men like Lord Lytton, Sir William Beveridge, the Lord Mayor of London, and representatives of the American and Soviet embassies sufficiently realize the importance of youth to come and give of their best thinking to such a gathering; and second, that so dignified a challenge as this sizable and ably-led conference is presented to teen-agers. There are many such proofs today that Britain is placing a high value on its youth, and also—possibly not unrelated—there are many proofs that among teen-agers in Britain are a host of boys and girls who seem to realize the importance of measuring up to such high valuation.

We trust the Council is preparing for more teen-age conferences. For as more boys and girls of today learn of world citizenship the better will be the chance of their building a war-free world tomorrow.

Congress—1944

Ten days after the rest of the Nation began remembering to write a four instead of a three, Congress ends its midwinter recess and resumes its wrestlings with the problems of a Nation at war. Of course, as the President very likely will emphasize when he makes his report on the State of the Nation, the United States is really fighting two wars: one on distant battlefields and seas and in foreign airs; another at home.

On Dec. 21, when Congressmen went home for the holidays, we expressed the hope the members would see enough of their constituents to cause them to realize that the breath of the pressures in Washington is not the voice of the people, and that the people are truly disturbed over the conduct of the war on the home front. Quite rightly, many people blame Congress.

In the labor strife they see not so much failure of the inept Connally-Smith anti-strike act as they see a weakness in the whole effort supposed to keep prices and wages on a stabilized plane. If the people once attributed this failure of the anti-inflation effort to the Administration—to lack of political courage, to the bumblings of theorists, and general maladministration—the public today blames Congressional delays and fumblings with the tax bill, its wranglings over subsidies, and its threats to the OPA price structure.

In addition to the demand for solid action in support of the anti-inflation effort, Congress is soon to be confronted with a host of new problems. For the war abroad is shaping up so well, it is only prudent to get ready for the demobilization of men and industry that looms in the forseeable future.

The time for much talk has passed. As Congress reconvenes, the moment for decisive action confronts it.

War Lore and Bird Lore

It is comforting to realize that even the grim business of soldiering on world battle fronts cannot quench a man's love for and interest in that most tender of our wildlings—the song bird—among the amateur naturalists.

"Please send us a descriptive list of the birds of New Guinea (or Alaska or India)," comes a request to State Audubon Societies and other nature headquarters. From the Massachusetts Audubon Society office alone lists have gone out to North Africa, to Iraq, to Britain, to New Caledonia and other islands of the Pacific, and to almost every other spot where American servicemen are now located.

The recorded observations are flowing in, also—eager descriptions of tropical birds, reports of conversations with native bird enthusiasts, sketches of unfamiliar feathered creatures, valuable migration data.

The war roars on—blockbusters burst, cities are devastated, in muck and mud men press forward on their grim and liberating missions; and yet, in the midst of it all, a deep love of nature finds peaceful expression in noting the beauty and the habits of many a feathered singer of another land.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover

Many American marriages have begun so: a college campus, a young man thinking of bigger tomorrows, and a young woman prepared for any future, just so long as it would be a challenge to intellect and character. But not so many marriages can build themselves in the global proportions, and be consummated in the achievements, which characterized the relationship of Lou Henry and Herbert Hoover.

Mrs. Hoover, who passed on in New York late last week, would have made a distinguished career in any walk of life. As it was, it fell to her to distinguish herself where the standards of attainment are necessarily high, as wife of a Cabinet member and later as First Lady of the land. Not only the world-wide travel and experience she gained as the wife of an engineer, but her own scholarship and individual development was to make Mrs. Hoover one of the most notable of Presidents' wives.

Since 1933 she had continued her important services to the Girl Scouts organization and, as during World War One, to the relief of war refugees. It was characteristic of her that her charm and talents did not depend on, but rather enhanced, whatever circumstance she found in which to exercise them. She leaves her mark on her times not only as a President's wife but as the Lou Henry Herbert Hoover was so fortunate as to meet that day on the campus at Leland Stanford.

Careful, It's Loaded

"They Are Coming for Us"

(From Lieut. R. R. Brunn of San Francisco, a prisoner in Germany)

This should reach you during the Christmas season, and thinking of this time a year ago, I remember Christmas Eve in Paris at dusk, with the Eiffel Tower and the Basilique du Sacré-Coeur black on the sky, the clatter of wooden soles and the ringing of bells. The Christmas bells in Paris last year were reassuring to an airman newly arrived.

[Editor's Note—Lieutenant Brunn, whose plane crash landed in France on December 21, 1942, apparently was taken through Paris on his way to a German prison camp.]

Today there are four compounds in this camp instead of two, now housing all the commissioned RAF and USAAF airmen in Germany. The men from Italy arrived last week, having come by box car through Brenner Pass, and bringing with them a measure of reality to the ever-narrowing span of our dividers on the map. We like to think that they are coming for us, and all distances are measured from our pin point in the center of Germany to the front in the east and south.

Ted of New Zealand, athletic, smiling, a man who is now starting his fifth year here, says that he always knew that they would come, and his is typical of the spirit that has filled this camp for all that time. Too, we're grateful for all the help from home. For the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., U. S. O., American Library Association, and European Student Relief Fund have accomplished much during the year.

There are still bells in Germany, and if we are here on Christmas Eve I know that they will be ringing, just as a chorus of "Stille Nacht" from the room across the hall, brought certainty to the reassurance of the bells in Paris a year ago. RAY

(From a Chicago sailor in the Pacific.)

I have definitely decided that whatever may come, or whatever is in store for me, I will not complain. Practically everyone here in the Navy has some form of complaint. Most fellows express themselves forcefully by cussing and carrying on that way. I have always made remarks that I don't like this and that, and when I think of it, I have been very ungrateful. I have asked to get into school, in particular, storekeeping, and I was fortunate to get just what I asked for.

But that's just the thing, all I do is pray and ask for things I want, easy things, and of a selfish nature. After all, look at some branches of the armed services, the work and trials the fellows have to go through. I should be thankful. But all it seems that I have done is to pray that something should happen to me so that I could have a discharge and have it nice again. I realize that I was wrong in wanting this.

Of course, I want this awful war to soon come to an end, so that not only I can return home but thousands of other young fellows also. But while I am in, I shall make the best of it, and be thankful. BILL

(From Pfc. W. H. Woodfield, now in England)

Inasmuch as there seems to be a dearth of real live news, I would like to give you some of the feelings of the fellows here on the subject of the weather here in this country.

Pfc. Krokas, a chicken farmer from New Jersey, says: "The only thing that you can say for certain about the weather here is that it is certain. The weather man here must have a simple job. All he has to do is to predict that it will rain. It is bound to rain somewhere in the British Isles on a given day."

Private Yorke, the Company tailor: "I find the weather here confusing but not amusing. It never rains hard enough for a raincoat, yet it always rains too hard to go out without one. Of one thing I am definitely certain: It rains a lot."

Pfc. Hendricks, from the South: "This weather is not so bad; the summers are nice and cool if a little wet around the edges. And the winters are not so bad either, if also a little wet around the edges."

Sergt. Zuckerman, a good non-com: "One day a few months ago I counted fourteen separate rains in one day. Between times that day it was real nice, with plenty of sunshine."

Pvt. Cain: "According to the papers we had about 30 hours of sunshine during the first three months of this year. All I can say is, that I have had a time getting a good sun-tan this summer."

Pvt. Andrew H. Cannella, soapbox orator: "I call this weather here in England 'in-and-out weather.' When it is raining, we go inside—when it stops raining we come back out. It has been said that if the barrage balloons were to be cut away, this isle would sink. I would not go so far as to say that, but I do say that it stays very, very damp here. Yes, indeed."

First Sergeant Burger, a nice guy: "This weather is not so bad, outside of a little too much rain now and then."

Pfc. Walsh, an Irishman: "Was the guy who wrote 'Stormy Weather' an Englishman?" BILLY

The Road to Tunis

The Bookshelf

War correspondents who write books about their assignments should be either exclusively subjective or exclusively objective. Like Mr. Kipling's twain, journalistic subjectivity and objectivity seldom meet. When a writer seeks to conjoin them, the result usually is a rambling and loosely knit work.

David Rame has made this mistake in ROAD TO TUNIS (New York: Macmillan. $2.50). His book begins with an introverted account of the American landings near Oran, which in its sensitive probing of emotional nuances is reminiscent of and even broadly comparable to St. Exupéry's poignant "Flight to Arras." But before the third chapter has been passed it shifts into the conventional peripatetic war reporter's book, and the reader, who has been expertly lulled into a poetic mood, finds the transition almost as disconcerting as the substitution of a newsreel for the third act of Hamlet.

Mr. Rame is also unfortunate in that "Road to Tunis" covers a campaign that has been reported in detail in many previously published volumes. Beginning with the first American landings in Africa, it follows the Tunisian operations through the Kasserine Pass, Medjez-el-Bab, Tebourba, and ends with an account of the great victory parade in Tunis.

However, as a journal of the invasion of Africa and the Battle of Tunisia, "Road to Tunis" has a good deal to recommend it.

For example, Mr. Rame makes it clear that French opposition at Oran and other invasion beachheads was much more severe than is generally supposed. He discusses frankly the initial greenness of the United States troops. He tells how American pilots mistakenly bombed and strafed their own supply columns. He says there was a strong tendency at times among the boys from the sidewalks of New York and the prairies of the Middle West to work to the schedule of an eight-hour day. And he admits that they tired easily—not physically, but because they believed they had done enough.

But he also draws an inspiring picture of the innate courage of these rookie troops and of the magnificent manner in which they corrected their faults and ultimately turned the tide of battle. Typical of the high heart with which the Americans began the conquest of North Africa were their passwords. One challenge was, "Heigh-ho, Silver," the reply, "Aw-a-ay!"

Another interesting feature of Mr. Rame's book is the large share of credit for the success of the African landings which he bestows on Maj. Gen. Lunsford E. Oliver, an officer who seems to have been extraordinarily successful in escaping both official honors and press notices.

And still another item on the credit side is the author's meticulous prose. Mr. Rame, who writes novels when he isn't covering the war for the British press, has a refreshing notion that words, like all precious things, should be handled with care.

H. M.

Thar's Gold in Them Thar Mountains

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Neal Stanford

Pull out your arithmetic book for today's problem is one in mathematics: How can business be making huge war profits when there's an excess-profits tax that's supposed to prevent it? Why the dispute over war-contract renegotiation when today's excess profits are taxed 90 per cent, and tomorrow's may be taxed 95 per cent?

Two hundred examples of concerns with excessive profits were cited last week in a Senate Finance Committee minority report. Number 29 is as good as any to analyze.

Company X earned on the average, after taxes, during the years 1936-39, $12,000. In 1942, because of a deluge of war contracts, it earned after taxes over $200,000.

Incidentally, Company X earned after taxes in 1942 more than 100 per cent on its net worth. Few businessmen ever dare dream in peacetime of earning in one year more than their company's net worth. But out of the 200 examples picked from War Department files—the Navy, Maritime Commission, and Treasury have thousands of their own—40 concerns did better than this in 1942. Several earned five times their net worth and one earned it ten times over. Only by renegotiation were these excessive profits recaptured. The excess profits tax didn't prevent these and other companies from accumulating huge profits. Here's why:

The tax rate applied to a company's normal earnings is 40 per cent. What its normal prewar earnings are is found by using the average of the years 1936-39. Then any earnings above that are subject to the 90 per cent excess profits tax rate. The theory is that 40 per cent is enough to tax a company on its normal peacetime earnings, but earnings above that, due as they must be to the war, should be nine-tenths confiscated.

There's a catch, however, in the application of this 90 per cent excess-profits rate, which more often than not nullifies its effectiveness and which would do the same if the rate were raised to 95 per cent. For the law says that the tax on normal earnings (at 40 per cent) plus the tax on excess earnings (at 90 per cent) must never in total be more than 80 per cent of total earnings.

Here's an example of how that 80 per cent ceiling nullifies the 90 per cent roof: A concern earned on the average in prewar times $1,000,000 before taxes. Last year, working on war contracts, it earned $5,000,000. Four million dollars of this becomes subject to the 90 per cent rate.

The company's tax bill is a combination of the following: 40 per cent on its normal earnings of $1,000,000 ($400,000) and 90 per cent on its excess war earnings of $4,000,000 ($3,600,000)—or a total tax of $4,000,000. Since in this case its tax is just 80 per cent of earnings, the 90 per cent rate on excess profits applies.

However, this same company, say, earns $10,000,000 before taxes instead of $5,000,000. To its prewar average earnings of $1,000,000 is added $9,000,000 of war earnings. The normal 40 per cent on the $1,000,000 is still $400,000. But the excess profits rate now applies to $9,000,000, marking $8,100,000 of it for taxes. This concern then should pay $8,500,000 in taxes on $10,000,000 earned.

But does it? No, for the 80 per cent ceiling prevents it. Half a million dollars is lopped off the company's bill since $8,000,000 is 80 per cent (the maximum tax that can be collected) on $10,000,000 of earnings.

Raising the excess-profits rate to 95 per cent wouldn't alter the situation much. For with the 80 per cent maximum tax rate still effective—and there's no effort being made to change it—most concerns with war contracts wouldn't pay any more even if the rate was raised. Most of them are earning enough more than their prewar average to be protected by the 80 per cent rule rather than hit by the 90 per cent rate.

One more comment on Company X, or Case 29. It earned before taxes almost 67 times as much in 1942 as in the prewar years of 1936-39. After taxes it earned only 16⅔ as much. The excess-profits tax rate had obviously done much to pull down the concern's profits.

But have existing tax laws done all they should to prevent enormous war profits? The $1,500,000,000 of excessive war profits already recaptured by renegotiation that existing taxation wouldn't have reached indicates not. The Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, and Treasury are sure not. That (simply) is why they want the war contracts renegotiation law retained, and retained with its present set of teeth.

Britons View Polish Border Question

A Letter From London

By Mallory Browne

Londoners are particularly puzzled these days about the Polish-Russian problem. It is not just because the Red Army has pushed the Germans back across the old 1939 frontier. It is that people over here in Britain feel they are bang up against the first really serious postwar problem. They realize that the solution of it may well prove to be the pattern for peace as a whole. And they are troubled because it seems such a difficult thing even to know what the right solution would be, much less bring it about.

Most of the British people undoubtedly look on the Polish question from a viewpoint that is necessarily different from the American attitude. There are several reasons for this. To begin with, the German attack on Poland was a casus belli, the immediate cause of Britain's going to war. In a way, therefore, the Nazi blitz against Poland might be called Britain's Pearl Harbor.

On the other hand, Russia also occupies a very special place in the thoughts of the British people as regards the war. Rightly or wrongly, the average Englishman would probably tell you that it was the diversion of Hitler's main attack from the West to the East, and the magnificent resistance put up by the Red Army which saved Britain itself from invasion. The result is that a great many British people of all classes, though especially, no doubt, among the working classes, feel a bond of sympathy toward Russia which goes very deep.

In particular, there is a very widespread sentiment here in England which tends to justify the Soviets for having seized half of Poland at the time the Germans invaded that country in 1939, on the ground that it was a wise military move, and, in fact, a strategic necessity from Moscow's point of view.

The picture is still further complicated by a number of other factors. For instance, Londoners have seen a good deal of the Poles in the past four years.

There are no more striking figures to be found in the British capital than the Polish soldiers, especially the officers with their brilliant uniforms and distinguishing square-cut caps. The Scots, too, have seen a good deal of the Poles, for many of them have been stationed in various parts of Scotland. The effect of this acquaintance has been twofold. The Poles—dashing, human, warm-hearted—have made many British friends. But it is also true that despite this they still seem to most British people not only extremely "continental"—which they are—but definitely Eastern and not part of that Western Europe wherewith the Englishman is so familiar.

Discussing the Polish-Russian question with a number of my Polish friends here lately, I could not help recalling in this connection my visit to Poland in 1937. The sharpest impression it made on me then was that of being neither Western nor Eastern, but something between the two. In fact, it is that, as far as the great Eurasian continent is concerned, Poland is precisely where East meets West. And that is really the root of the whole so-called Polish-Russian problem.

There is no need in this letter to go into the historical, racial, geographical, or strategic arguments which both sides can produce in plenty to prove their case. These complex factors are certainly not understood by Main Street here in Britain. But anyway, it feels that these arguments are not what really matter. Having gone to war over the independence of Poland, Britain is sincerely determined to obtain re-establishment of a free, strong Poland.

But the average Englishman is equally sure that what it is he has been fighting for is not to preserve any particular frontier. This war is being fought, he senses, in a vague sort of way to make the world safe, not for nationalism, but for all nations large and small. As an islander, he undoubtedly is inclined to underestimate the importance of frontiers to continental peoples. But as an Englishman, he feels a compromise between Poland and Russia on this frontier problem is the only practical answer.

Meantime, looked at from London, the answer is anything but plain and so it is little wonder that Londoners are puzzled.

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